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For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are released in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington-street, North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 25fr. or 11. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—Worsley Scholarship, for the Education of Missionaries to British India.—The Council are ready to ELECT TWO SCHOLARS on this foundation.

The advantages are—250. per annum for four years, and a free education in every subject likely to qualify them for proceeding as missionaries to India at the close of their course. Candidates must be at least 16 years of age, and must send in their applications, accompanied by testimonials, before 4 o'clock, on Wednesday, December 1, 1852.

For further information see page 69 of the King's College Calendar for 1852-53. By Order of the Council, J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING.—On MONDAY 6th December, Professor EATON HOPKINSON will COMMENCE a Course of about twelve LECTURES on the STRENGTH OF MATERIALS in general, with their Uses in Construction, including recent researches on the strength of Columns and Iron Beams; on the tensile crushing and transverse strength of Materials, &c.; on Bridges, particularly Tubular Bridges, and those of Suspension, &c. Hours of Lecture, 7 o'clock p.m. Subsequent Lectures on Mondays, and Thursdays. Fee, 2s. 10s. College Fee, 5s.

An Elementary Course of Lectures on the Theory of the various Forms of Water-wheels, of Turbines, of Windmills, of Steam Engines, and Collateral Subjects, adapted to those commencing the Study of Practical Engineering, will be given if an adequate Class be formed.

These Lectures are open to Gentlemen who are not otherwise Students of the College, as well as to those who are.

JOHN HOPKINS, Ph.D. Dean of the Faculty  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

November, 1852.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—FREEMASONS' TAVERN. A MEETING of the Friends of the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON will be held on TUESDAY, November 30, 1852, at Two o'clock, p.m., to adopt measures for urging upon the Legislature the claim of the University to be represented in Parliament. JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., M.P. F.R.S., in the Chair.—Tickets may be obtained at the Graduates' Committee Rooms, 8, Bedford-row.

T. SNOW BECK, M.D. (Hon. Secs.)  
W. SHAE, M.A.

**UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.**—DONNELLAN LECTURE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board will, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER next, proceed to the ELECTION of the DONNELLAN LECTURER.

Applications from Candidates, with a statement of their Claims, should be sent in before that day to the Registrar.

Each Candidate is required to send in with his application a statement of the subject which he proposes for his Course of Lectures.

None but Fellows, Ex-Fellows, Bachelors of Divinity, or Doctors of Divinity of this University are entitled to be Candidates.

THOMAS LUBY, D.D., Registrar.

November 18, 1852.

**BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING NEXT.—The Chair will be taken by the President at Eight o'clock.

W. GEORGE EDGAR DENNES, Secretary.

Nov. 27, 1852.

**DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.**

LECTURES FOR THE WINTER SESSION.

On the REPRESENTATION OF VEGETABLE FORMS.—Three Lectures by Professor LINDLEY, F.R.S., on FRIDAY Evenings, at 8 o'clock, 26th Nov., 3rd Dec., and 10th Dec. Admission to the Course, 1s. 6d.

On the WOOD ENGRAVING.—Three Lectures by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., on FRIDAY Evenings, at 8 o'clock, 17th Dec., and after Christmas. Admission to the Course, 1s. 6d.

On POTTERY, by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR. Three Lectures. Admission, 1s. 6d.

On RENAISSANCE ORNAMENT, by R. N. WORNUM, Esq. Four Lectures. Admission, 1s. 6d.

Lectures on ART (MAL FORMS), by Professor E. FORBES.—DEcoration, by OWEN JONES, Esq., will be announced.

For information and Tickets apply to the Clerk of the Museum.

W. R. DEVERELL, Secretary.

On the Facilities afforded by the Department to ALL CLASSES of the Community for acquiring EDUCATION IN ART. Introduced by Lecture by HENRY COLE, C.B. General Superintendent.

On the Methods employed by the Department for imparting EDUCATION IN ART to all Classes, by R. REDGRAVE, R.A., Art-Superintendent. Are published, and may be had of any Bookseller.

W. R. DEVERELL, Secretary.

**ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN FORM AND COLOUR.**

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.

On and after 4th of December, and every Saturday afternoon (except during the Christmas Vacation), a Class of Schoolmasters and Pupil Teachers will meet in the Lecture Room at Two o'clock, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the system of teaching Elementary Form and Colour, and the Use of the Examples and Models, recommended by the Department. Fee for six Demonstrations One Shilling.—For information apply to Mr. J. C. DENNES, Marlborough House.

(Signed) W. R. DEVERELL, Secretary.

**TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.**—The Association for Promoting the Relief of these Taxes will hold their ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING at Exeter Hall, on WEDNESDAY, December 1st. The Chair will be taken by DOUGLAS FENKOLD. The Meeting will be addressed by Richard Cobden, M.P., Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., Charles Knight, Rev. Thomas Spencer, M.A., Dr. John Watts, of Manchester, and Samuel Wideman.

Doors open at 4 o'clock taken at 7. Platform tickets may be had of J. A. Novello, 65, Dean-street, Soho, and 24, Poultry; and C. D. Collet, 10, Great Cornam-street.

**MUSICAL INSTITUTE OF LONDON.**—SECOND MEETING OF THE SESSION 1852-3. NEXT SATURDAY, Dec. 4, Paper on the Dramatic Music of the 17th Century, with special reference to the Music in Madbath.

G. AUBREY BEZEL, Hon. Sec.

**MR. HENRY NICHOLS'S READINGS OF SHAKSPEARE.**—Present arrangements for December include the following Institutes:—Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, Newport (Moor); 2nd, Bridgway; 3rd, Naismit; 4th, The Rectory; 10th, South-Western Institute, Vauxhall; 16th and 17th, Ashford; 22nd, Ebley (Glas); 29th, Colchester.—Communications to be addressed 16, Howard-street, Strand.

**WANTED,** at or before Christmas, in the environs of London, a first-rate RESIDENT TUTOR for Military Pupils, who can teach thoroughly the course of Addition and direct Algebra. He must be a well-instructed gentleman, in whom reliance can be placed, and possess tact and experience.—Apply by letter, stating age, testimonials, salary, &c., to J. R., care of Mr. Hall, 155, Fleet-street.

**DOMESTIC EDUCATION.**—A LADY of experience receives TWO YOUNG LADIES TO EDUCATE with her Ward. Very unusual advantages are offered. Situation, Notting Hill. Terms, 100 guineas. Address A. M., care of Mr. Robert Reeves, Gray's Inn-square, Holborn.

**M. COLART, Tutor to the Royal Children of France,** and to H.M.F.M. the Queen of Portugal.—M. A. DU VAL, Son-in-law of M. Colart, will RESUME on the 16th November, his FRENCH CLASSES for YOUNG LADIES from the age of 6 to 18. The Course is divided into seven classes. A Junior Class is forming. M. and Madame Du Val also attend Private Pupils. Address, 40, Somerset-street, Portman-square.

**M. ALFRED DU VAL'S FRENCH CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN RECOMMENCE** on the 25th November. Each Class meets twice in the week, from 7 to 10 in the evening. The first hour is devoted to Grammar, the second to Translation, &c. the third to Conversation. New Classes begin if a sufficient number enter.

40, Somerset-street, Portman-square.

**GERMAN COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—OSBOURNE HOUSE, Upper Avenue-road, St. John's Wood.—This Institution is conducted by a German Protestant Lady, who has resided about 15 years in this country. It offers the advantage of acquiring the German Language thoroughly, and learning to speak it fluently and correctly with the instruction of highly-finished ladies. A staff of eminent Masters is attached to the Institution, who alone give the instruction. Terms, inclusive of all expenses but Music, 110 guineas per annum. Pianosforte, Solo Singing, or Harp, 12 guineas each per annum.—For Prospectuses apply to Mr. Thimm's Library, 88, New Bond-street.

**WINSLOW HALL, BUCKS.—DR. LOVELL'S** Scholastic Establishment was founded at Mannheim in 1836, and removed to Winslow Hall in 1848. The course of tuition includes the French and German languages, theoretically and practically they being chiefly used in the house; the Classics, Mathematics, and other studies that are preparatory to the Universities, the Military Colleges, and the Army and Navy Examinations. The number of pupils is limited to thirty. There are French, German, and English native assistants. The domestic are mostly German. The premises are very spacious, and offer every requisite advantage for health and recreation. The communication with all parts of Great Britain is facile, as Winslow is situated on a branch line between the North-Western and Great Western Railways. References to friends of former and present pupils, and all further information can be had on application to the Principals.

**LADIES' COLLEGIATE EDUCATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.**—An ENGLISHWOMAN of the Established Church, residing in France, Italian, and German languages, married to a gentleman holding a scientific place in a Government Establishment, is desirous of adopting TWO YOUNG LADIES into her domestic establishment. She has resided as a Finishing Governess in an Ambassador's family abroad, where she presented her pupils in the drawing-room; and is still in correspondence with families who in 1848 held the highest posts in Louis Philippe's court. Harp, Piano, Globe, &c. Terms: for two sisters under 18, eighty guineas per annum; above that age, 100 guineas. A single pupil, sixty guineas. No extras whatever. The highest references in Paris and London given. Address, M. L. B., Blackheath, to the care of Mr. Lancaster, 151, New Bond-street.

**J. M. W. TURNER, Esq. R.A.**—A very fine and extensive Collection of choice ENGRAVERS' PROOFS and OLD IMPRESSIONS for SALE, after J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R.A. The admirers of this great Artist should obtain G. Love's new List, which will be forwarded on the receipt of two postage stamps.

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**TO PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS OF COPYRIGHTS.—MONEY ADVANCED BY A PRINTER ON GOOD COPYRIGHTS.**—Apply, by letter only, to O. P., care of Messrs. S. & T. Sharwood, 120, Aldersgate-street.

**ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED BY THE WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY** (established 1842, and presenting several important new features of Assurance and Annuity to the public). Liberal remuneration given. Applications may be made to ARTHUR SCHACHTL, M.A., Author of Treatises on Benefit Building Societies and Life Assurance. J. W. Parker, West Strand.

**HYDROPATHIC NOTICE.—DR. CHARLES THOMPSON, M.D. M.R.C.S.** &c. may be CONSULTED DAILY at his Residence, No. 42, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., by Parties wishing to undergo Hydropathic Treatment at their Homes.

**THE LYING IN STATE.—MR. MACLAURE** having made an accurate and effective drawing of the above ceremony at Chelsea Hospital, Messrs. MACLAURE, MACDONALD & MACGREGOR, Her Majesty's Lithographers, have the honour to announce, that they are preparing for immediate publication a highly-finished lithograph, in double-tinted lithography, of that interesting subject, the whole at a very low Price 7s. 6d. And that, within a very short period after the Funeral, their work will be published, entitled, "OBSERVICES OF THE FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G., G.C.B." lithographed in the highest style of the art, embracing the following points of view:—

1. Lying in State at Chelsea Hospital.
2. Assembling of the Funeral Cortège at the Horse Guards.
3. Procession as seen from top of Triumphal Arch at Apsley House.
4. View of Waterloo-square.
5. Arrival at St. Paul's Cathedral.
6. Interior of ditto.
7. Portrait from the Baron Marchetti's Bust.

These, the Publishers submit, will embrace all the salient and most interesting points, and will become a faithful historical record of this historical event. The plates will be printed on half sheet imperial, and enclosed in a handsome and appropriate Cover.—Price 2s. 2d. The Copies will be delivered faithfully in order of subscription; and, as but a limited number can be printed from stone, the Publishers recommend an early subscription.—S. Walbrook, London, November 1852.—Subscriptions received by Messrs. MacLure, Macdonald & Macgregor, 37, Walbrook, 18, Fenchurch-street, Liverpool, and 77 A, Market-street, Manchester; also, by Messrs. MacLure & Macdonald, 27, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

**GEOLOGY.—Persons wishing to become** acquainted with this interesting branch of Science will find their studies greatly facilitated by means of Elementary Collections, which can be had at Two Guineas, Ten, Twenty, or Fifty Guineas each, arranged and sold by Mr. TENNANT, (Mineralogist to Her Majesty), 189, Strand, London.

A Collection for Five Guineas, which will illustrate the recent works on Geology, contains 300 Specimens, in a Malagasy Cabinet, with five trays, viz.:

**MINEALS** which are the components of rocks, or occasionally in them—Quartz, Apatite, Calciferous, Jasper, Garnet, Zeolite, Hornblende, Augite, Aegirine, Felspar, Mica, Tourmaline, Calciferous Spar, Fluor, Scapolite, Baryta, Strontia, Salt, Sulphur, Plumbago, Bitumen.

**METALS**—Iron, Manganese, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Copper, Antimony, Silver, Gold, Platina, &c.

**ROCKS**—Granite, Gneiss, Mica-slate, Clay-slate, Porphyry, Serpentine, Limestone, Basalt, &c.

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Mr. Tennant is Agent for the Sale of SOPWITH'S GEOLOGICAL MODELS, which can be had in sets from 2s. to 50. each.

**CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.**—The Directors of the Crystal Palace, having received the authority of Her Majesty's Government to bring over Cleopatra's Needle from its present exposed position at Alexandria, and to erect it in the Crystal Palace Park, are now ready to RECEIVE PROPOSALS from persons willing to contract for the removal of that Monument, and for its safe deposit in a ship which will be provided for that purpose.

Full particulars of the mode in which the removal is to be effected must accompany the Proposals, which must be addressed to the Secretary, at the Office of the Crystal Palace, and delivered or sent by the 20th of December.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or indeed any of the Proposals submitted to them, unless in every respect quite satisfactory.

By Order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

3, Adelaide-place, London Bridge, Nov. 25, 1852.

**PRIZE CATTLE-SHOW OF THE SMITH-FIELD CLUB, 1852.**—The Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Seeds, Roots, Implements, &c. COMMENCES TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, at CLOSING FRIDAY, EVENING, 7th. 4th, 8th, 10th DECEMBER, BARAAS, KING-STREET and BAKER-STREET. Open from Daylight till 9 in the Evening.—Admission One Shilling.

**THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE & POULTRY SHOW, 1852.**

THE FOURTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CATTLE, SHEEP, &c. and the various kinds of DOMESTIC POULTRY, will be held in Singler's Hall, BIRMINGHAM, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of December. The PRIVATE VIEW and the ANNUAL DINNER on TUESDAY, December 14.

Admission—on Tuesday, 5s.; and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 1s.

**THOMAS HOOD'S GRAVE.**—The Subscribers to the Hood Memorial Fund are invited to attend a Meeting at the WHITTINGTON CLUB, on THURSDAY next, December the 2nd, at Three P.M., to consider further proceedings.  
By Order, JOHN WATKINS,  
Hon. Sec. to the Committee.

DR. MANTELL.

**THE Council of the Clapham Athenæum** are anxious to record their expression of their deep regret at the death of their late distinguished friend and able conductor DR. MANTELL.

The removal of so eminent a person from his post amidst the foremost ranks of scientific men cannot fail to be regarded as a public loss; but, independently of this consideration, the Members of the Society have strong and peculiar reasons to deplore his death. For long series of years the lectures delivered by Dr. Mantell in this place have formed one of the chief ornaments and attractions of successive seasons. No one who has enjoyed the advantage of hearing him can ever forget the singular ability, the felicitous illustrations, and the energetic eloquence which characterized all his discourses. He was one of the earliest and most zealous members of this Institution, and the originator of that series of gratuitous lectures on scientific subjects which have been so advantageous and creditable to the parish of Clapham.

The Members of the Clapham Athenæum will not be unmindful that Dr. Mantell's services were always prompted by an earnest desire to promote the intellectual enjoyment and will throughout the neighbourhood, nor will they forget that his lectures were generally delivered by him at the cost of much self-denial, under the pressure of an, and other public duties, and that the publication of this gift was made in the presence of the Society only a few hours before his lamented decease.

Clapham, November 20, 1852.  
(Signed) W. H. WENTWORTH A. BOWYER,  
(Rector of Clapham) President.

JOHN F. GARRIST, F.R.S.,  
Vice President.  
JOHN W. HAWKINS, Hon. Secs.  
H. J. P. DUMAS

**NELSON MEMORIAL FUND.**—Provision for the DAUGHTER and only child of NELSON, bequeathed to his Country's care on the morning of the Victory of Trafalgar, in 1805.—Trustees, &c.: Sir James Duke, M.P., James Walker, Esq., Commander H. J. P. Dumas, &c. The Trustees of this Fund beg to inform the Contributors that the sum collected (including Donations from His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Nelson, and other eminent persons) amounts to £75, 10s. of this sum, part has been invested in Government Securities, and the remainder applied, at the request of Nelson's Daughter, in qualifying one or more children for a civil profession, or in enabling another to avail himself of a Cadetship kindly given by Capt. Shepherd when Chairman of the East India Company. A free passage to India is promised to any son or son equally generous patriot who will offer a similar donation.

Those who wish to fulfil the last request, should the only request of the great Nelson, made on the morning of the ever-memorable 21st of October 1805, while his daughter is able to benefit by their kindness, are informed that contributions will be received at Messrs. Glyn & Co. Lombard-street; Messrs. Coutts & Co. Strand; Sir C. Scott & Co. Cavendish-square. Contributions will also be received by the following Country Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank of England, Dover;—The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh;—The City of Glasgow Bank, Glasgow;—The Union Bank of Scotland, Glasgow;—The Union Bank of Manchester, Manchester;—The Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool;—The Borough Bank, Liverpool;—The York Union Bank, York;—West of England and S.W. District Bank, Bristol;—The Bank of Swain, Swain, and Co. York;—Messrs. Hall, Borer & West, Brighton;—Messrs. Gurney, Norwich;—Messrs. Lacon, & Co. Yarmouth;—Messrs. Grant, Gillman & Long, Portsmouth;—Messrs. Hodge & Co. Devonport;—Messrs. Harris & Co. Plymouth;—Messrs. Taylor & Lloyd, Birmingham;—Messrs. La Touche & Co. Dublin;—Messrs. Molyneux, Whitfield & Co. Leves and Tunbridge Wells;—Messrs. Hammond, Canterbury.

**THOMAS'S CALCULATING MACHINES** are on SALE at ACKLAND'S, Optician, 93, Hatton-garden, London, price 16 Guineas. These Machines calculate all arithmetical calculations with great rapidity, and the advertiser can with confidence recommend them, as he has used one in a series of calculations, the results alone of which extend to 40,000 figures, and in performing the same in duplicate not one error was detected.

**BENNETT'S MODEL BAROMETER** for One Guinea, warranted scientifically accurate, and entirely free from the defects of the old wheel instrument. It is portable, neat, and trustworthy. The Machines are made by JOHN BENNETT, Manufacturer to the Royal Observatory, Board of Ordnance, Admiralty, and the Queen.—65, Cheapside.

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**METEOROLOGY.**—NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S PATENT THERMOMETER.—Messrs. NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA being the only Scientific Gentlemen who PATENT MAXIMUM THERMOMETER may now be had of the principal Opticians in Town and Country. As it is probable that interested parties may endeavour to purchase the cheap Imitation, Messrs. NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA beg to submit the following letter received by them from J. GLAISHER, Esq., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, who has now had the instrument in constant use for nearly twelve months.

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry of this day, I have no hesitation in certifying that the instrument which you sent me on April the 26th, respecting your new Maximum Thermometer; since the Instrument has been in use, and generally received by the observers of the British Meteorological Society, whose opinion coincides with my own,—viz. that it is infinitely better than any in previous use. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
JAMES GLAISHER."

To be had of most Opticians, or of the Inventors and Patentees, NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA, Meteorological Instrument Makers, 11, Hatton-garden, London.

**SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES** adapted to suit every condition of near and distant sight by means of SNEE'S OPTOMETRICAL, which determines accurately the exact distance of the glasses required, thereby effectually preventing any injury to the Sight. Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Speakers will find great convenience in the use of PANTOSCOPIC Spectacles, as they enable the wearer to read the smallest type at near objects, and over them at those at a distance.

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**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—HORNE & Co.'s IODIZED COLLODION, for obtaining Instantaneous Views, and Portraits from three to thirty seconds, according to light. Portraits obtained by the above for delicacy of detail rival the choicest Daguerreotypes, specimens of which may be seen at their Establishment.  
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**XYLO-IOIDE OF SILVER.**—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—A. W. THOMAS, Optician, Photographer, and unprincipled person who (from the fact of Xyloidin and Colloid being synonymous terms) would lead to imagine that the inferior compound sold by them at half the price is identical with his preparation. This shallow deception of course is soon detected; but in order to prevent such dishonourable practice, each Bottle sent from his Establishment is stamped with a red label, bearing his signature, to counteract which is felony. Testimonials from the most eminent scientific men of the day corroborate the statement that hitherto no available instantaneous Photographic agent has been discovered which produces so perfect a picture in so small a space of time, and with so much beauty and definition as the Xylo-iodide of Silver, prepared solely by RICHARD W. THOMAS, Chemist, 10, Pall Mall.  
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*History of Europe, from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852.* By Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. Vol. I. Blackwood.

Sir Archibald Alison is one of the most copious writers of the present day. It requires only an acquaintance with the shelves of any public library to know that he is the author of a 'History of Europe, from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Battle of Waterloo,'—occupying fourteen volumes in one edition, and twenty in another. Besides this, he has published a 'Life of the Duke of Marlborough,' in two volumes,—two volumes on the 'Principles of Population,'—and three volumes of miscellaneous 'Essays.' Voluminousness so unusual, coupled with the fact that it is on what cynical writers call the "Tory side of things," has procured him a decided reputation as a writer of weight in the present time; and, very naturally, one of the first acts of the present Government, on its accession to power, was to stamp its opinion of the importance of the services of such a man by conferring on him the rank of a Baronet. Whatever claims honesty, literary ambition, corresponding literary industry, conscientious partizanship, and, above all, *weight* in the literary world, can give to this honour, Sir Archibald possesses. But Sir Archibald has to be tried before another tribunal than that of political cabinets; and we fear that the unanimous opinion of this other tribunal is by no means so favourable to his claims. All admit him to be a writer of mark and respectability,—but few carry their praises much farther. One critic has gone so far as to say, that he never had a clear idea of what the reverse of genius was till he read Sir Archibald Alison's writings.

The publication of the present volume will revive this criticism, and probably bring it to an issue. It is the first portion of a large work intended to form a continuation of the 'History of Europe' already before the world. This work, as at present projected, is to consist of five volumes, and is to conduct the general history of Europe from 1815 down to the present year. This period Sir Archibald divides into five portions, each of which is to occupy a volume. The first commences with the entry of the Allies into Paris after the Fall of Napoleon, and terminates with the passing of the Currency Act in England in 1819, and the great creation of peers in the democratic interest during the same year in France. The second is to extend from 1819 to the French Revolution of 1830;—the third to embrace the Reform Bill agitation in England, and ending with the overthrow of the Whig Ministry in 1841;—the fourth to reach from 1841 to the great revolutionary movement of 1848;—and the fifth, to comprehend the development of that movement to the present year.

The volume now published, treating of the period from 1815 to 1819, is composed of six chapters:—Chap. i. being a general and introductory "Sketch of the whole period from the Fall of Napoleon to the Accession of Louis-Napoleon;"—Chap. ii., an account of the "History of England from the Peace of 1815 to the end of the year 1816;"—Chap. iii., an account of the "History of France from the Second Restoration of Louis the Eighteenth to the *coup-d'état* of September 1816;"—Chap. iv., a continuation of English History "from the commencement of 1817 to the repeal of the Bank Restriction Act in 1819;"—Chap. v., a critical

account of the "Progress of Literature, Science, the Arts, and Manners in Great Britain" since the Peace of 1815;—and Chap. vi., a continuation of French History "from the *coup-d'état* of September 1816 to the Creation of Peers in 1819."

This arrangement, it will be seen, is somewhat curious. Only four of the six chapters in this volume consist properly of consecutive narrative:—two of which are devoted to England, and two to France. The first chapter is rather an essay, or preliminary disquisition, on the whole period over which the author means to travel in his five volumes; and the fifth chapter is a survey, interpolated at this point, of the literary, scientific, and social progress of England from 1815 to 1852. On what principle of literary Art Sir Archibald has inserted these two chapters into the present volume we are at a loss to see. Chap. i. would have come much better, we imagine, as a general recapitulation at the end of the whole history, when the reader's own impressions would have been formed from the entire mass of the facts narrated;—whereas here we have the reader's impressions forestalled by what is in effect a political pamphlet pre-asserting, at the beginning of a period of thirty-seven years, the conclusions which it requires the forthcoming story of these thirty-seven years to justify. And if the circumstance, that these five volumes are to be but a continuation of the fourteen volumes which have preceded them, somewhat modifies the judgment as to the mal-adroitness of such an arrangement, the same excuse will not apply to the fifth chapter. What other historian than Sir Archibald Alison would have selected the year 1819 as the point in English History at which a general survey should be given of the progress of English thought and literature from the year 1815 to 1852—that survey including men and women, some of whom had not been born in 1819, and almost all of whom belong by their activity to our own epoch? What historian but Sir Archibald Alison would have given us, as appropriate and timely, after the history of the Currency Debates of 1819, a general view of English art and literature, including not only Scott, and Byron, and Paley, and Malthus, and Bentham, and Coleridge, but Grote, and Napier, and Lord Mahon, and Arnold, and Carlyle, and Mr. Warren, and Monckton Milnes, and Disraeli, and Professor Aytoun, and Sir Bulwer Lytton, and Miss Helen Faucit, all strung together, as if half-a-century of literary development might be looped up anyhow, and the succession of eminent persons belonging to it hung double across the peg of any year taken at random?

Sir Archibald Alison is not one of those historians who surprise by the extent and accuracy of their research, or by the presentation to their readers of significant facts and anecdotes drawn from all sources, and woven together so as at every sentence or two to throw gleams of unexpected light on the state of society at the period passed under review. He marches steadily, in the good old fashion, along the broad highways of history—the battles, the treaties, and the Parliamentary debates. His materials, therefore, are very much those which would lie to the hand of any one who should contemplate a like labour:—he simply rewrites, in his own way, the matter supplied him by the *Annual Register*, the *Parliamentary Reports*, the *Moniteur*, *Capefigue*, *Lamarine*, and the like. There is this difference, however, to be remarked between the matter of this volume and that of a great portion of Sir Archibald's previous work,—that here, from the necessity of the case, there is much less of that kind of interest which attaches to the relation of stirring military events.

The years from 1816 to 1819 were, both in France and in England, years of peace,—during which internal political distractions and discussions of economical questions succeeded to the marchings and countermarchings of armies on the historic theatre. In this volume, accordingly, Sir Archibald has less room than in his former work for the display of that skill in the narration of military movements for which he has deservedly obtained praise. The volume is, in fact, in great part a *résumé* of the Parliamentary discussions of England and France in the years from 1815 to 1819:—a very convenient work to have, as most persons will allow, but a somewhat dull one to read;—and a work which, though it may be a very important contribution to the history of its period, will hardly be regarded as equivalent to such a history, except by those who regard history as a kind of steam generated within the walls of Parliament, and afterwards condensed out of doors. We must allow Sir Archibald's claim, however, to the merit of having here clearly and faithfully condensed a great deal of that old steam,—particularly the steam of the great English Currency Debate.

The style of Sir Archibald's writings, as all know, is not remarkable for lightness, terseness, the stroke of wit, the glow of poetic colouring, or the flash of eloquence. It is a heavy, verbose, diffuse style,—borne along, we should say, by force of sheer industry, and of a dull kind of moral elevation of sentiment which no amiable man can help respecting. In this respect, we do not see much improvement in the present volume. There is much of the "dignity" of history in it,—but the task of reading it grows at many points rather dreary. We are bound to say, however, that this sensation of dreariness is felt most in places where the subject itself must bear part of the blame,—as, for example, in the condensations from the *Moniteur* and from Hansard:—and that, wherever a thing of more stirring interest is to be narrated, there the author rises in vigour and spirit. Perhaps the best example of this in the whole course of the volume is the account of the storming of Algiers by Lord Exmouth in 1816. It is certainly a capital specimen of that kind of description.—Next, in point of narrative interest, we would place the account given in the third chapter of the trials and executions which followed the second restoration of Louis the Eighteenth,—particularly those of Labédoyère and Marshal Ney, with the associated stories of the escape of Lavalette, and the last adventures and death of Joachim Murat. As these matters, however, are tolerably familiar to most persons, we quote in preference the following, probably more novel, account of that celebrated historical entity or phantasm, whichever it be called, the Holy Alliance of 1815.—

"On the same day on which these important treaties were signed, another one, which acquired still greater celebrity at the time, but was not destined to produce such durable consequences in the end, was concluded. This was the celebrated treaty of 'THE HOLY ALLIANCE.' Its author was the Emperor Alexander. This sovereign, whose strength of mind and knowledge of mankind were not equal to the magnanimity of his disposition and the benevolence of his heart, had been in some degree carried away by the all-important part he had been called on to play at the first taking of Paris and the Congress of Vienna, and the unbounded admiration, alike among his friends and his enemies, with which his noble and generous conduct on these occasions had been received. He had come to conceive, in consequence, that the period had arrived when these principles might permanently regulate the affairs of the world,—when the seeds of evil might be eradicated from the human heart; and when the peaceful reign of the Gospel, announced from the throne, might for ever supersede the rude empire of the



sword. In the belief of the advent of this moral millennium, and of the lead which it was his mission to take in inducing it, he was strongly supported by the influence and counsels of Madame Krudener, a lady of great talents, eloquence, and an enthusiastic turn of mind, who had followed him from St. Petersburg to Paris, and was equally persuaded with himself that the time was approaching when wars were to cease, and the reign of peace, virtue, and the Gospel, was to commence on the earth. Alexander, during September and October of this year, spent whole days at Paris in a mystical communication of sentiments with this remarkable lady. Their united idea was the establishment of a common international law, founded on Christianity, over all Europe, which was at once to extinguish the religious divisions which had so long distracted, and the warlike contests which had desolated it. Sovereigns were to be regulated by the principles of virtue and religion, the people to surrender themselves in peace and happiness to the universal regeneration of mankind. This treaty, from being concluded between the absolute monarchs of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, was long the object of dread and jealousy to the liberal and revolutionary party throughout Europe. But now that its provisions have become known, it is regarded in a very different light, and looked upon as one of the effusions of inexperienced enthusiasm and benevolence, to be classed with the dreams as to the indefinite prolongation of human life of Condorcet, or the visions of the Peace Congress which amused Europe amidst universal preparations for war in the middle of the nineteenth century. By this celebrated alliance, the three monarchs subscribing—viz., the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia—bound themselves, 'in conformity with the principles of the Holy Scriptures, which order all men to regard each other as brothers, and, considering themselves as compatriots, to lend each other every aid, assistance, and succour, on every occasion; and, regarding themselves towards their subjects and armies as fathers, to direct them on every occasion in the same spirit of fraternity with which they are animated to protect religion, peace, and justice. In consequence, the sole principle in vigour, either between the said governments or among their subjects, shall be the determination to render each other reciprocal aid, and to testify, by continued good deeds, the unalterable mutual affection by which they are animated; to consider themselves only as members of a great Christian nation, and not regarding themselves but as delegates appointed by Providence to govern three branches of the same family—viz., Austria, Prussia, and Russia; confessing also that the Christian nation of which they and their people form a part has in reality no other sovereign to whom of right belongs all power, because He alone possesses all the treasures of love, knowledge, and infinite wisdom—that is to say, God Almighty, our Divine Saviour, Jesus Christ, the Word of the Most High, the Word of Life—they recommend in the most earnest manner to their people, as the only way of securing that peace which flows from a good conscience, and which alone is durable, to fortify themselves every day more and more in the principles and exercise of the duties which the Divine Saviour has taught to men. All the powers which may feel inclined to avow the sacred principles which have dictated the present treaty, and who may perceive how important it is for the happiness of nations too long agitated that these truths should henceforth exercise on human destinies all the influence which should pertain to them, shall be received with as much eagerness as affection into the present alliance. (Signed) Francis, Frederick-William, Alexander.' There is no good Christian, and even no good man with a good heart, who must not feel that the principles recognized in this treaty are those which should actuate the conduct both of sovereigns and their subjects; and that the real millennium is to be looked for when they shall do so, and not till then. But the experienced observer of mankind in all ranks and ages will regret to think how little likely they are to be carried practically into effect, and class them with the philanthropic effusions of Freemason meetings, or the generous transports of a crowded theatre, which melt away next morning before the interests, the selfishness, and the passions of the world. This treaty, out of compliment to its known

author, the Emperor Alexander, was ere long acceded to by nearly all the Continental sovereigns. But as it was signed by the sovereigns alone, without the sanction or intervention of their ministers, the Prince-Regent, by the advice of Lord Castlereagh, judiciously declared, that while he adhered to the principles of that Alliance, the restraints imposed upon him as a constitutional monarch prevented him from becoming a party to any convention which was not countersigned by a responsible minister."

We have still to say a few words on the philosophy of the volume before us,—of the general views of men and history which inspire and are inculcated in it. Sir Archibald Alison's philosophy may be summed up in one word—*Toryism*. We use the term not disparagingly, but descriptively. The present volume is essentially a Tory history of the years 1815—1819. Now, we could conceive such a history written with a good deal of depth and intellectual force. Toryism is not yet so wasted a form of human thought, but that intellects of breadth and generality taking it up, and modifying it, might contrive to run threads of very useful Tory generalization through the history of Europe since 1815. But Sir Archibald Alison is not the man to do this. His philosophy is not the original generalization,—it is in the main the old jog-trot Tory platitude. The phrases "democratic ambition," the "horrors of revolutionary passions," and the like, which an advanced historical philosophy begins now either to discard or to transmute into something more precise, still roll their dull thunder through the pages of Sir Archibald Alison. Protection, too, has its historic song of lamentation,—and Free Trade its historic stigma. Thus in enumerating the causes which have rendered the condition of Great Britain "so precarious," Sir Archibald says:—

"If it be true, as the wisest of men have affirmed in every age, and as universal experience has proved, that the true source of riches, as well as independence, is to be found in the cultivation of the soil, and that a nation which has come to depend for a considerable part of its subsistence on foreign states has made the first step to subjugation, the real patriot will find ample subject of regret and alarm in the present condition of Great Britain. Not only are ten millions of quarters of grain, being a full fifth of the national consumption, now imported from abroad, but nearly the half of this immense importation is of wheat, the staple food of the people, of which a third comes from foreign parts. Not only is the price of this great quantity of grain—certainly not less than fifteen millions sterling—lost to the nation, but so large a portion of its food has come to be derived from foreign nations, that the mere threat of closing their harbours may render it a matter of necessity for Great Britain to submit to any terms which they may choose to exact. Our colonies, once so loyal, and so great a support to the mother country, have been so thoroughly alienated by the commercial policy of the last few years, which has deprived them of all the advantages which they enjoyed from their connexion with it, that they have become a burden rather than a benefit. One-half of our diminutive army is absorbed in garrisoning their forts to guard against revolt. Lastly, the navy, once our pride and glory, and the only certain safeguard either against the dangers of foreign invasion or the blockade of our harbours and ruin of our commerce, is fast melting away; for the reciprocity system established in 1823, and the repeal of the Navigation Laws in 1849, have given such encouragement to foreign shipping in preference to our own, that in a few years, if the same system continue, more than half of our whole commerce will have passed into the hands of foreign states, which may any day become hostile ones."

The other great cause which our author thinks has brought Great Britain so near to ruin, is, "the contraction of the Currency introduced in 1819, and rendered still more stringent by the Acts of 1844 and 1845." What importance

he attaches to this cause will be seen from the following passage.—

"The two greatest events which have occurred in the history of mankind have been directly brought about by a successive contraction and expansion of the circulating medium of society. The fall of the Roman Empire, so long ascribed, in ignorance, to slavery, heathenism, and moral corruption, was in reality brought about by a decline in the gold and silver mines of Spain and Greece, from which the precious metals for the circulation of the world were drawn, at the very time when the victories of the legions, and the wisdom of the Antonines, had given peace and security, and, with it, an increase in numbers and riches to the Roman Empire. This growing disproportion, which all the efforts of man to obviate its effects only tended to aggravate, coupled with the simultaneous importation of grain from Egypt and Libya at prices below what it could be raised at in the Italian fields, produced that constant decay of agriculture and rural population, and increase in the weight of debts and taxes, to which all the contemporary annalists ascribe the ruin of the Empire. And as if Providence had intended to reveal in the clearest manner the influence of this mighty agent on human affairs, the resurrection of mankind from the ruin which these causes had produced was owing to the directly opposite set of agencies being put in operation. Columbus led the way in the career of renovation; when he spread his sails across the Atlantic, he bore mankind and its fortunes in his bark. The mines of Mexico and Peru were opened to European enterprise: the real riches of those regions were augmented by fabulous invention; and the fancied El Dorado of the New World attracted the enterprising and ambitious from every country to its shores. Vast numbers of the European, as well as the Indian race, perished in the perilous attempt, but the ends of Nature were accomplished. The annual supply of the precious metals for the use of the globe was tripled; before a century had expired, the prices of every species of produce were quadrupled. The weight of debt and taxes insensibly wore off under the influence of that prodigious increase in the renovation of industry; the relations of society were changed; the weight of feudalism cast off; the rights of man established."

This passage supplies the key to the whole of Sir Archibald Alison's views, in his capacity as a historian, as to the present state of the world, and of England and France in particular. The Contraction of the Currency, Free Trade, and the demon of Revolution have brought the world again to an epoch analogous to that of the disintegration of ancient society during the later Roman Empire:—a little while ago, there seemed no hope in the midst of this chaos; but now men may cease to mourn, for in the *discoveries of the gold fields of California and Australia* Providence has opened up means for the expansion of the currency, and so far the rejuvenescence of all that Revolution and Free Trade have made sick and rotten! But in this process of rejuvenescence, let not England and France expect to retain life in their present exact national forms. No, these great nations of the West are doomed; the process of decay has already begun in them; and what is truly vital in their substance, what of the future they contain must go out in that mighty Anglo-Saxon stream which is flowing over and fertilizing the waste places of the world. Such is the one general conception of Sir Archibald's volume,—repeated again and again as an author repeats a pet discovery, and developed at great length in the introductory chapter. The following passage gives it in its most condensed form.—

"Events so wonderful, and succeeding one another with such rapidity, must impress upon the most inconsiderate observer the belief of a great change going forward in human affairs, of which we are the unconscious instruments. That change is *The Second Dispersion of Mankind*; the spread of civilization, the extension of Christianity, over the hitherto desert and unpeopled parts of the earth. It

is hard to say whether the passions of civilization, the discoveries of science, or the treasures of the wilderness, have acted most powerfully in working out this great change. The first developed the energy in the breast of civilized man, which rendered him capable of great achievements, and inspired him with passions which prompted him to seek a wider and more unfettered situation for their gratification than the Old World could afford; the second, in the discoveries of steam, furnished him with the means of reaching with facility the most distant parts of the earth, and armed him with powers which rendered barbarous nations powerless to repel his advance; the third presented irresistible attractions, at the same time, in the most remote parts of the earth, which overcame the attachments of home and the indolence of aged civilization, and sent forth the hardy emigrant, a willing adventurer, to seek his fortune in the golden lottery of distant lands. No such powerful causes, producing the dispersion of the species, have come into operation since mankind were originally separated on the Assyrian plains; and it took place from an attempt, springing from the pride and ambition of man, as vain as the building the Tower of Babel. That attempt was the endeavour to establish social felicity, and insure the fortunes of the species, by the mere spread of knowledge, and the establishment of democratic institutions, irrespective of the moral training of the people. As this project was based on the pride of intellect, and rested on the doctrine of human perfectibility, so it met with the same result as the attempt, by a tower raised by human hands, to reach the heavens. Carried into execution by fallible agents, it was met and thwarted by their usual passions; and the selfishness and grasping desires of men led to a scene of discord and confusion, unparalleled since the beginning of the world. But it terminated in the same result in Europe as in Asia: the building of the political Tower of Babel in France was attended by consequences identical with those which had followed the construction of its predecessor on the plains of Shinar. The dispersion of mankind followed in both cases the vain attempt; and after, and through the agency of, a protracted period of suffering, men in surpassing multitudes found themselves settled in new habitations, and for ever severed from the land of their birth, from the consequences of the visionary projects in which they had been engaged. Views of this kind must, in the present aspect of human affairs, force themselves upon the most inconsiderate mind; and they tend at once to unfold the designs of Providence, now so manifest in the direction of human affairs, and to reconcile us to much which might lead to desponding views if we confined our survey to the fortunes of particular states. An examination of the social and political condition of the principal European monarchies, particularly France and England, at this time, and a retrospect of the changes they have undergone during the last thirty years, must probably lead every impartial person to the conclusion that the period of their greatest national eminence has passed, and that the passions by which they are now animated are those which tend to shorten their existence. But we shall cease to regard this inevitable change with melancholy, when we reflect that, from the effect of these very passions, the British family is rapidly increasing in distant hemispheres, and that the human race is deriving fresh life and vigour, and spreading over the wilds of nature, from the causes which portend its decline in its former habitations."

Let the reader ponder well this passage:—it contains the most recent philosophy of Toryism. The thing may not seem very deep or bright as a discovery after all, and larger and more definite generalizations may be expected in a great history of Europe:—still, as the only generalization of the present book, as the thought which the greatest Tory historian of the present day has excoverted for the consolation of his political brethren in these latter times, and on which he himself rests his weary head, the matter deserves study.

Next week, we shall probably return to the volume, and notice, amongst other things, its survey of the literary and scientific progress

of Britain since 1815:—a chapter which possesses quite an independent interest.

*Parisian Sights and French Principles, seen through American Spectacles.* Low.

OUR vivacious American author seems to have spent some time in Paris, and to have made himself acquainted with its wonders and oddities by means at once of books and of personal observation. He was there during the days of the *Coup d'Etat* last year, and saw with his own eyes the scenes which have thrilled and chilled the heart of Europe; and in these pages he has given a lively and graphic account of what he there beheld and heard. This we state generally at the outset—because we shall, of course, not follow the writer on to the ground of politics.

Our author's chief business lies with the *ménage*, morals, and domestic habits—the social anatomy, in fact—of Parisian life. The frontispiece of his volume is a Paris house cut in sections, and showing the inhabitants of each *étage* as they live and move.

The following little passage of arms is racy of the soil. Every reader of the *Gazette des Tribunaux* will catch in this report the true colour of the French police case—a case so different in its character and humour from the genuine Bow Street exhibition. To those amongst us who have not been students in that class of reports, it will read like the exaggeration of farce.—

"A man named Grosours was brought before the Correctional Police, for having picked a gentleman's pocket of his handkerchief in the Champs Elysées. Although aged only thirty, the prisoner has passed not fewer than twelve years in jail, and on the day of the robbery he had only been released an hour, when he was arrested. A policeman having declared that he had seen the prisoner pick the pocket, and had immediately seized him, the prisoner cried passionately, 'Ask the ass why he seized me by the collar!'—'Don't speak in that way,' said the president, 'or you will be expelled from the court.'—'I am wrong—I ask your pardon; but I am the victim of that fellow. Remark, I do not call him an ass from want of respect to justice. Why did he arrest me?'—'Because he saw you commit a robbery, and he did his duty.'—'But he was in such a confounded hurry. On my honor, I should have put the pocket-handkerchief back again, as I only took it to blow my nose, because I had a cold. I am above a paltry pocket-handkerchief.'—'Why,' said the policeman, 'did you run away so fast, if you did not intend to keep the pocket-handkerchief?'—'Oh, he was to get it washed; it would not have been polite to have returned it, after using it, without washing.'—'That is not very likely,' said the officer.—'Heaven forgive me, if I do not believe the vile creature of the police suspects my honour!'—'Be silent,' cried the president, 'you insult the witness.'—'But he attacks my honour.'—'Silence!'—'I have, I suppose, the liberty of defending myself. That brigand.'—'Silence, I tell you!' cried the president. 'If I am to be silent,' said the prisoner, 'the defence is not free, and I will retire.' Here he attempted to climb over the dock, but was prevented. 'Let me go, will you? I tell you that the defence is not free. If I had an advocate he would retire, and as I am my own advocate, I may retire too.' He again attempted to get away, but being stopped, sat down in a rage, and cried, 'This is infamous!' The tribunal condemned him to six months' imprisonment. 'I protest,' cried he with great solemnity, 'because the defence was not free.'"

From a chapter on the character of education in France we extract a paragraph or two, on certain liberties which in that country of epigram and *bon mot* popular literature and popular wit will take with subjects usually avoided by the laity. Our author remarks—

"There is another element, in which wit and religion are equally blended. It justifies the com-

mon saying, that a Frenchman fears neither God nor the devil. At all events, he had rather fail in his respect for the first than to lose his point. What other nation would have dramatized the Fall of Man? It is not two years and a half since there was brought out at the Vaudeville, a piece called 'La Propriété c'est un Vol.'—(Property is a Robbery.) The scene is laid in the garden of Eden. Satan is tempting Eve to pluck and eat from the prohibited trees, on which is the 'affiche' or notice 'it is forbidden to take this fruit.' Eve says to Satan, 'Do you not see that I am commanded to let it alone?'—'Eat,' he replies, 'and you will possess and know every thing.' Eve, at these words, rushes up to the tree, and plucks the fruit, exclaiming, 'Je m'en fiche de l'affiche.' \* \* \* When the government shut up the cemetery of Saint Medard, on account of the pretended miracles of the Janseists at the tomb of the Deacon Paris, a wag placed upon the door this verse.

'De par le roi, défense à Dieu  
De faire miracle en ce lieu.'

In plain English, The King forbids God to work any miracles in this place. In the Rue St. Jacques there formerly existed a chapel of Saint Yves, the patron saint of lawyers, though on what grounds he attained this honour, has not been discovered. Our authority says, that the lawyers, without pretending to imitate his disinterestedness, and without being ambitious of the honours of the kingdom of heaven, contented themselves very humbly with the goods of this world. He contrives maliciously to add, that when Saint Yves presented himself at the gates of Paradise, St. Peter repulsed him, confounding him with the rest of his profession. The Saint hid himself in the crowd, and managed to slip in. Being recognized, St. Peter wished to drive him out, but he resisted and said he would not leave until he had been notified so to do by an 'huissier' (door-keeper in French courts of law). St. Peter was embarrassed, and searched every where for one, but as one had never entered Paradise his search was in vain, and St. Yves remained among the elect, to the great confusion of St. Peter."

For a book on a theme so thoroughly hacknied as Paris, we have gone through this American work with considerable satisfaction:—having had many impressions pleasantly recalled to our minds, and meeting now and then with a new anecdote or an agreeable illustration hitherto unused.

*The Colloquies of Edward Osborne, Citizen and Clothworker of London.* As reported by ye Authour of 'Mary Powell.' Hall & Co.

THIS is a pleasant little volume, relating the fortunes of a London apprentice in the sixteenth century, with a tolerable degree of verisimilitude, and much *naïve* simplicity. The story—we have every reason to believe it to be a true one—of Edward Osborne, the clothworker's "prentice bold," who took that perilous leap from the window of his master's house on London Bridge, and rescued his little daughter who had fallen from thence, and whom in after years the gallant youth married, has been taken as the basis of the narrative before us:—which details the various incidents, chiefly domestic, in young Osborne's career, from the time when his mother and he came up from "pleasant Ashford," leaving "the grey horse at the Tabard," and made their way to master Hewet's house on the bridge, to the year 1559, when, having married "sweet mistress Anne," the fortunate apprentice projects the marvellous pageant which graces his father-in-law's mayoralty and knighthood.

The picture of master Hewet's homely, but cheerful household, is worked up carefully, and on the whole with a fair amount of accuracy; and the character of Osborne's companions, especially the lame weaver Tomkins, are well drawn. Anne, his master's daughter, for whom he takes "the leap that was clear 60 feet into the river, without so much as a thought what I



should do when I got there," is also very prettily drawn.—Here is a pleasant picture of old London life.—

"Yes: those were happy days! All the fairer they seem now, for the dark ones that were coming. The only sorrow among us that I remember was when the pestilence broke out, in the 5th year of our young king, which at first only prevailed in the north, but at length reached London, where it raged with prodigious fury, carrying off 800 souls the first week, and mostly after a sickness of only twelve or twenty-four hours. We had it not on the bridge, which was attributed to the free access of fresh air to our dwellings; howbeit, mistress Anne (like a ministering angel as she was,—such a child, too! only in her twelfth year!) must needs go about, relieving poor wretches in their dwellings; whereby she caught a low fever, that brought her to death's door, and filled the house with tears. If my master, a man in years, forbore not to weep, reason was, a lad such as I should weep too. Howbeit, through the grace of God, she recovered: but for a long time she was too enfeebled to walk, wherefore master Hewet took her much on the water during the long summer evenings, after we had been nigh stifled by the day's sultry heat. For the eastern side of the house was close; and the western, though open, yet was much exposed to the glare of the sun on the river. We shut it out with blinds and lattices all we could; but still, the crown of the day was after sundown on the water. Master Hewet liked his 'prentices to pull; and sometimes we fell into the wake of some court barge with horns and sackbuts, and lay on our oars; mistress Anne full silent, resting her head, for weakness, against my master's shoulder, and with the tears sometimes stealing down from her large bright eyes. My master carried her down to the boat, but 'twas my portion, for I will not say burthen, to carry her up. How light she was! She did not much like it, and managed presently to ascend slowly, with the help of my master's arm; but I remember the goodness and sweetness with which, with a sweet blush on her face, she saith 'Do you remember the first time? But for thee, I had not been here now.' As she strengthened, we kept out longer, and went up to Chelsea and Fulham, and rambled about the pleasant fields; eating curds and cream at milk-houses, and returning by moonlight; Miles and I singing, 'Row the boat, Norman.'

Master Hewet, meanwhile, "had risen mightily," and "this year (1553) was made sheriff."

"Well remember I young mistress Anne, tripping down from her closet in sky-blue taffeta, and flirting a little feather-fan as she passed me, crying, 'Make way for the sheriff's daughter! Oh, Ned, how grand I am!—"

Thereof the mayor he was full fain  
An' eke the sheriff also!—

I said, "Sure mistress, the sheriff in that song came to no good—I wist not ye had so much pride."—She looked about on me with her sweet, smiling face, and said, "I've no pride for myself, Edward, but I may have for him!—May I not? may I not?" playfully calling after me as I turned away. I said, "Oh, forsooth, mistress, ye can do no wrong."—"Is that in jest or earnest?" saith she, growing serious. "Am I proud, Edward?"—"When I saw her wistful look, and thought within me how much indeed she had to be both proud and vain of, yet was neither, I could carry it no farther, but said, 'In sooth, sweet mistress, you are not.'—"All's right then," quod she gaily, and hastened to the window to see the new sheriff mount his gray horse, richly caparisoned. Thereafter, Miles and I attended her and mistress Fraunces to the river stairs, where the company were to embark on a pleasure-party; I thought the barge had a goodly and lovely freight."

We could well have spared the politics of the following pages, and especially all the episode of the fight at the bridge,—since we can read that, almost verbatim, in "the Chronicle of Queen Jane,"—for such passages as the above or as the following.—

"Now, mark me, Hew! Thus went I on for three whole years, and ne'er once lost hold of my stay. What man hath done, man may do. I was not like one working on hope, for I had had none given

me. I say not that I was always borne up to high-water mark. Questionless, there were daily ebbs and flows; and ever and anon, a mighty, powerful, rushing wind would come, and drive back the current on an heap, leaving bare the stony channel; till after a while, with strong recoil, it came hurrying back, ready to sweep all before it. But I never let go the rope! Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it. Deep might call hoarsely unto deep, but not prevail. \* \* \* Speak as if I felt it? Why, I do! I am an oldish man now, at least you think me not over young; but there are some good and pure feelings, lad, thou wilt never become dull to, so long as thou keepest thy heart with all diligence. And the best of it is, that whilst those feelings, so far as they were pleasant, are pleasant still, the pains, then so bitter, that came from keeping down all that was wrong with a strong hand, are now pleasures too!—that are recalled over and over again: when, maybe, we seem cogitating or dozing. Give me thy hand, lad: I see you believe me. So did master Hewet believe me."

—The story ends, as we have said, with the splendid doings at Sir William Hewet's inauguration feast;—and the relator winds up his narrative with a lengthened eulogy on the Lord Mayors of London and their valiant and charitable deeds, which really ought to entitle the author of this pleasant little book to a free admission to every civic banquet during the coming year.

There are a few inaccuracies which might as well be amended should the work reach a second edition. "The corkscrew" was certainly unknown to citizens in the sixteenth century; and the phrase, "They are quite exploded now at genteel tables," could never have been used by mistress Fraunces. Such finical phraseology belongs to the ladies' maids of the present day, not to the housewife of king Edward's. We must protest also against the traitors' heads which at this period garnished the bridge being compared to "so many plum-puddings prickt on spits." The writer who, with spasmodic effort after originality, compared daisies on the greensward to "miniature eggs on spinage," was scarcely guilty of so gross a violation of good taste. But we may as well remind the writer, that plum-puddings in their "old original" shape were "roll up,"—and in that form, like an enormous sausage, they are still to be seen in remote parts of the country. As the time for this age-hallowed dainty is so near approaching, perhaps some of our "young England" readers may thank us for this passing remark, and have their puddings, as well as their other Christmas observances, after the strictly orthodox fashion. The representation of Osborne's mother as "well to do with 200*l.* by the year," is also very incorrect. At a time when wages of labourers were at the utmost but 8*d.* a day, and when even the king's servants thought 20*l.* per annum a handsome remuneration.—Hans Holbein himself receiving but 30*l.* fixed salary.—200*l.* a year would have been the income of a lady of almost the highest station.—We have indicated these few errors, not in any spirit of captious criticism, but because we are well pleased with the book, and therefore wish to see it free from errors.

#### MEMORIALS OF WELLINGTON.

WHEN a presence so imposing as that of the first Duke of Wellington has passed away from the scene of his mortal exploits, it follows surely that there will be multiplied memorials of the departed greatness. England has had few men of such fortunes and such proportions as Wellington. As a soldier, he was England incarnated. Without the flash, the poetic fancy, the glowing impulse, of the man to whom he was opposed—he led an army made up of elements

like himself—men, cold, unimpassioned, unimaginative, but resolute as planets moving in their course by appointed laws. M. Lemoine, in his article on the Duke in the *Journal des Débats*—translated under the title of *Wellington from a French Point of View*,—has well said, that a common soldier of his country "will die for the sake of a rhyme." The English trooper, on the contrary, is indifferent to all poetical illusions,—and when ordered to fix bayonet and advance, will obey the order, careless whether there be forty centuries looking down on him or not. It was so with Wellington. He suffered no hallucination—made no mistakes. His action on his age was like that of time and nature. "His work," says M. Lemoine, "was, to tire out Napoleon, and to raise Europe." He objected to change his lines—to go into Germany—for his system was one of time. It was in Spain only that he could pursue his system,—"there was the sore point, there the heel of Achilles."—and with true English tenacity, he would not quit the one vulnerable point of his great adversary till the shaft was driven home.—As a citizen he had grown with long years and services into the proportions of an institution. His name was a tower of strength. He was looked on as the visible embodiment of order and stability in the empire, and the nation listened to his voice as to the voice of History. Of late years, his advanced age—the disappearance of his contemporaries—his own old-world and aristocratic notions, tended to drape his figure with an antique garb, to throw him back into the region in which passion has subsided and judgments have grown historical. This was apparent to the last. His funeral had something of the grand and classical about it, in the place of those burning tears and sympathetic utterances of a nation's sorrow which have attended to their appointed resting places heroes who, like Blake and Nelson, died in the arms of victory. It was a national pageant more than a national grief. The mourning was blended with a sentiment of pride and a feeling of triumph. England did its duty to Wellington, as Wellington had done his duty to England. Every eye which fell on the funeral car saw in it a consummation rather than a calamity. The Duke of Wellington lived to see his place assigned to him by general consent of European opinion. Long before he died he was—history.—and of all the multitudes which crowded the Cathedral in which his dust is laid, or lined the streets along the route of last week's procession, there were few persons, perhaps, who did not feel, as the corpse went by, that they were present at a great historical act rather than at an individual's obsequies.

Honours seemed to multiply about the Great Duke by a sort of necessity. The hero of a hundred fights, he was the hero of a still greater number of books and *bâttons*, stars and statues. Before he died we could count memoirs of him by the score. He is scarcely in his grave ere our table begins to groan under the weight of additional memorials, songs and celebrations. Besides the reprint of M. Lemoine's article, already referred to, we have before us the first volume of *The Life of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington*, by G. H. Stocquerel (to be completed in two volumes).—*The Life and Character of the Duke of Wellington*, being the substance of a discourse delivered at the Worsley Library Institution by the Earl of Ellesmere.—*Wellingtoniana: Anecdotes, Maxims, Opinions, and Characteristics of the Duke of Wellington*, industriously selected by John Timbs.—*The Widow of Wellington*; or, *Maxims of the Iron Duke*, a collection of sayings brought together with care and good taste.—*Wellington and Waterloo*, a reprint of one of the picturesque and animated chapters from M. de Lamartine's 'History of



the Restoration of Monarchy in France,'—*The Military and Political Life of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington*, by a Citizen of the World, —*Wellington as Warrior, Senator, and Man*, by F. Binney,—*The Wellington Souvenir*, a brief memoir, printed in gold letters,—*Wellington Lyrics*, a series of songs on the great battles of Hindustan and the Peninsula, by Mrs. E. F. Smith,—and four books of an epic poem called *Wellington; or, The Mission of Napoleon*.

These volumes are of course all addressed to the interests of the moment,—and they are all more or less fugitive in character. They relate such facts as are known to the public in the most popular way; gathering together from many sources—books, speeches, newspapers, and reviews—whatever facts could be found suiting the purposes of the several compilers. They have all this value:—they serve to satisfy present curiosity about the departed Hero, and they preserve in an accessible shape, for the use of future historians, the multitude of personal anecdotes which have been communicated to the press. We need not trouble the reader with criticisms on works which have no special character, or stay to analyze effusions in which there is no synthetic element discernible. It will be more satisfactory to all parties if we content ourselves with merely stringing together some of the best anecdotes found in them.

Our extracts begin with the volume entitled 'Wellingtoniana.' The anecdotes relate to the great man in his school-boy days.—

"Very little seems to be recollected of the Duke at Eton College. As he left before he was in the fifth form, his name was not cut in the upper school when he went away. In the lower school it was cut upon a post, but afterwards erased; and about twenty years since, in some alterations, this post, with some other old materials, was cleared away. The traditions of the Duke in the school are, that he was a spirited, active boy, yet rather shy and meditative. The late facetious Bobus Smith, when Arthur had conquered wherever he had fought, used to say, 'I was the Duke of Wellington's first victory.'—'How?'—'Why, one day at Eton, Arthur Wellesley and I had a fight, and he beat me soundly.'—'When still at Eton,' says a Correspondent of the *Examiner*, 'I have been told that Lord Wellesley, Lord Maryborough, and the Duke, were invited to pass their holidays with Lady Dugannon, in Shropshire, and being full of fun, asked each other what news they should tell when they arrived? One of them proposed that they should say—a pure invention—that their sister Anne had run off with the footman, thinking it was likely to produce some sensation. This they accordingly did, and shocked Lady Dugannon most dreadfully; they entreated, however, that she would not mention the circumstance to any one, hoping, as they said, that their sister might come back again. Lady Dugannon now excused herself, having promised to pay a visit to her neighbour, Mrs. Mytton; and, unable to keep this secret, of course told it to her. On her return, she nearly killed them by saying: 'Ah, my dear boys, I'll news travels apace! Will you believe it? Mrs. Mytton knew all about poor Anne!' This story is worthy of Sheridan, and if he had heard it he would certainly have introduced it into one of his plays.' The Duke remained at Eton only a short time. His mother, Lady Mornington, then took him abroad; but finding him troublesome in the carriage, dropped him at Douay. Here, luckily, there was an artillery school and arsenal, and as the town is fortified and protected by a fort on the scarp, and was also taken by Marlborough, these circumstances may in some measure account for Arthur's early military taste. Lady Mornington did not see him for two years after this separation, and when he returned to England recognized him at the Haymarket Theatre, saying, 'I do believe there is my ugly boy, Arthur.'

Here is the Duke's reply to a presuming military critic.—

"When any officer of rank joined the Duke in the Peninsula, on his arrival from England he was asked to dine at head-quarters, and sat at the Duke's

right hand. On such occasions, military subjects were dispensed with; but the Duke often sifted at the same time the qualities of the new comer through the common topics of the day. On one occasion an unhappy wight, a major-general, launched into military matters with the Duke, in preference to continuing the chit-chat about England. The Duke parried this for some time; but as he persevered, the F.M. so far gratified him as to ask his opinion. The major-general expressed himself as deeply anxious at the critical position in which his Grace then was. The Duke allowed him to proceed. 'If,' said the enlightened major-general (the Duke requesting him to make his movements on the table-cloth) 'the French moved there, and then did this, and then did that, which they would inevitably, then what would your Grace do?'—'Give them the most infernal thrashing they have had for some time,' said the most noble Arthur. The electrified commentator on hypothecated disasters said—'nothing!'

Elsewhere we find an anecdote which recalls Frederic the Great.—

"On one occasion, the Duke was giving his directions to his officers, among whom was Sir Thomas Picton, when that gallant general ventured to differ from him as to the judiciousness of some of his intended movements: 'Sir Thomas Picton,' said the Duke, in a tone not to be mistaken, 'I sent for you to hear my orders, not to receive yours.' Some entertaining instances are related, during the progress of the Peninsular war, of the Commander-in-chief's strict attention to subsidies, and of his sharpness to peccant officers in the commissariat department. On one occasion General Picton, enraged at a want of punctuality on the part of a deputy-commissary-general, threatened to hang that officer if the provisions were not brought up on the morrow. The Commissary, putting on his best uniform, repaired to the Commander-in-chief, and laid his grievous complaint before him. 'Did General Picton really threaten to hang you?' said Wellesley.—'He did,' replied the Commissary.—'Then,' said the Commander-in-chief, 'I would advise you to go and exert yourself and get up these stores, for General Picton is just the man to do what he threatens.' The Commissary went his way, and the provisions were up in time."

A striking situation for an artist is suggested in the following paragraph of an incident on the morning following the day of what Byron aptly called the "crowning carnage."—

"On the morning after the fight of Waterloo, orders were transmitted to the proper authorities to make the usual specific account of killed and wounded, and forthwith to bring it to the Commander-in-chief. Dr. Hume, principal medical attendant on his Grace's staff, on preparing the list, hastened to the Duke's tent, and giving the pass-word, was ushered in by the sentinel. His Grace was asleep. The Doctor was aware of the fatigue the Duke's system had undergone, and hesitated to wake him. The order of the Duke, on the other hand, had been issued with more than usual peremptoriness; and the Doctor ventured to give the Duke a shake. In an instant, his Grace, dressed as he had been in full regimentals, was sitting on the bedside. 'Read,' was the significant command. For more than an hour had the Doctor read aloud the harrowing list, and then his voice failed, and his throat choked with emotion. He tried to continue, but could not. Instinctively he raised his eyes to the Duke. Wellington was still sitting, with his hands raised and clasped convulsively before him. Big tears were coursing down his cheeks. In a moment, the Duke was conscious of the Doctor's silence, and recovering himself, looked up and caught his eye. 'Read on,' was the stern command, and while his physician continued for hours, the 'Iron Duke' sat by the bedside, clasping his hands, and rocking his body to and fro, with emotion."

A couple of anecdotes on the Duke's relation to creature comforts are worth extracting.—

"Once in his life, and once only, the Duke ventured to smoke a pipe of tobacco. The occasion was early in the present century, when a number of generals and staff-officers were at Portsmouth, amongst whom was the Duke of Cumberland, the

late King of Hanover. Wellington was pressed by the Royal Duke to join a dinner party; and as his Grace strongly wished to leave Portsmouth, the Duke of Cumberland, in order to insure his company, adopted the rather forcible precaution (those were the days of post-chaises) of hiring all the horses in the town. Thus trepanned, the hero of Assaye submitted good-humouredly to his fate. After dinner, pipes were introduced, though several of the party had never smoked, and among these was Wellington. The scene was by him most humourously described. He sat, he said, behind the pipe, whiffing away with a feeling of wonder, and watching the countenances of the rest of the company. In a few minutes, some of the novices retired hastily, not very soon to return; and as he puffed on, he said to himself, 'Well, it will come to an end, I suppose.' The end, it is supposed, was not a very agreeable one; for the Duke's smoke was thenceforth confined to the field of battle.—When the Duke was at Paris, as Commander of the Allied Armies, he dined with Cambacères, one of the most distinguished statesmen and *gourmets* of the time of Napoleon. In the course of dinner, his host having helped him to some particularly *recherché* dish, expressed a hope that he found it agreeable. 'Very good,' said the Duke, who was, probably, reflecting on Waterloo.—'Very good; but I really do not care what I eat.'—'Good heaven!' exclaimed Cambacères, as he started back, and dropped his fork; 'don't care what you eat! What did you come here for, then?'

Though the Duke did not, like Napoleon, affect an epigrammatic smartness in his conversation, or seek to deliver carefully prepared *improvisés* within the general ear, he could be terse and sententious on occasion,—and some of his pregnant sayings are in ordinary circulation. "A great country cannot have a little war:— "Nothing, except a battle lost, can be half so melancholy as a battle won:— "If a man wants a thing done well, he must do it himself:—are specimens of these popular laconisms.

A Frenchman was the first to remark, that in the voluminous despatches arranged by Col. Gurwood, the word "glory" never once occurs. The Duke's own comment on the discovery is thus related.—

"With regard to the use of the word 'glory,' an anecdote is told on good authority, that Wellington thus referred to the remark as made by M. Cormenin:—'Some Frenchman,' observed the Duke, 'has said, that the word *duty* is to be found in every page of my despatches, and the word *glory* not once. This is meant, I am told, as a reproach; but the foolish fellow does not see that, if mere *glory* had been my object, the doing my *duty* must have been the means.'

Another example of the Duke's terseness may be given.—

"An officer of the 46th once got leave of absence from his regiment (then stationed at Cape Coast Castle) for six months, and at the expiration of that time applied for a renewal of it; but the answer he received was truly laconic and characteristic of the Duke; it consisted of three small words—'Sell, or sail!'

From the volume called 'The Wisdom of Wellington' we borrow a characteristic anecdote.—

"When the British army was on the march in Spain, its commander sometimes called on the ecclesiastical authorities, who conducted him over the churches and cathedrals. 'It is a noble building,' Lord Wellington would say, for he spoke Spanish; 'what lofty windows! how can you clean them?'—'O, we have ladders.'—'Indeed, but where can you deposit such long ladders?' The information was willingly given, and the next morning these long ladders formed part of the British baggage, to be useful at the next siege."

Lord Ellesmere contributes a variety of pleasing reminiscences of his friend and fellow peer:—a paragraph or two from which we will transfer to our pages.—

"I once asked the Duke whom he considered on the whole the greatest soldier on record. I believe others have asked the same question of him, and received the same reply—Hannibal. Now the cha-

acter of Hannibal's military exploits is sufficiently known to admit of that conclusion being drawn from them. It is one in which, if I mistake not, Napoleon concurred with the Duke. His own character has been handed down only by the literature of the nation opposed to him, and the notices of it are scanty. Even from such testimony we have reason to believe that he was a man devoted to the cause of his country; but, so far as we can trust the accounts of such hostile pens, we know also that if he loved Carthage well he hated Rome more. In this respect he more nearly resembled Nelson than the great subject of this discourse. The feeling of Nelson towards the French Revolution and its abettors was one which added to his sense of duty the stimulus of animosity. Gentle and amiable in peace, when his battle-flag was up his spirit was that with which Milton's Griffin pursues the Arimasian. I know no better illustration of that fierceness of pursuit with which he would track and run down those who, being enemies of his country, became his own:

Destruction was the ship he steered,  
And vengeance sat upon the helm.

My opinion is, that the Duke of Wellington was above hating anybody. I never saw an indication of that feeling in him towards France or Frenchmen. If Nelson resembled the fabulous animal of Herodotus and Milton, the Duke's character had more of the grave and unimpassioned dignity of the watchdog, who, without hate as without fear, knows no stimulus to the exertion of his terrible strength but a sense of duty to his master and the premises he has to guard. It is difficult to find in history a parallel to such a character. The nearest with which my memory supplies me is to be found in the American Prescott's admirable history of Ferdinand and Isabella, in the person of the great Spanish Captain, Gonsalvo di Cordova.

Here is a Portuguese incident.—

"It must be remembered that he had to contend not only with French courage, skill, and resource, but with Spanish co-operation, which, as far as the Government in Spain was concerned, was frequently worse than Spanish hostility. Against this he had, indeed, to set the irregular but zealous, and often useful, co-operation of the Spanish people, as distinguished from its Government. One instance of the working of this kind of spirit, though it occurred not in Spain but in Portugal, I will give, because I think it interesting, and I had it from the Duke. When he first landed in Portugal, and was approaching the scene of his first collision at Roliça, he was roused from sleep at midnight by the announcement that a monk wished to speak with him. The monk was admitted, and told him the following tale:—'I am a monk of the Convent of Batalha. When Junot, last year, was marching on Lisbon, he was quartered for some time in our convent, and one of his aides-de-camp was an inmate of my cell. The same officer is again my guest. We are excellent friends. I found him yesterday writing at my table, and coming behind him unobserved, I, by way of joke, placed my hands over his eyes. He laughed, and struggled, but I am strong, and I can read French, and I held him there till I had read every word of the despatch he was copying. It was an order to General Thomières to retire. If you wish to catch him, you must make haste. I went to our stable, saddled our best mule, and have not drawn bridle till I reached your tent with the information, which you may turn to what account you please.' I believe that the information afforded in this singular manner turned out correct, and that the Duke's intentions for the following day were at least confirmed by it. Be that as it may, he found General Thomières in the position of Roliça, and drove him out of it by a hot attack, the success of which was a precursor to the victory which he achieved over General Junot at Vimiera."

On the subject of the Duke's opinion about his rivals and contemporaries Lord Ellesmere tells us, that—

"No man was ever more punctilious as to uttering anything prejudicial to the character of any one, whether antagonist or officer who had served under him. He carried his scruples so far on this point, that he made it a rule through life to avoid reading any and every work upon the subject of his campaigns. I have good reason to know this, for, before

I was aware of his rigidity in this particular, I once asked him to look over an extract from a work of great authority. He refused at once to read it, saying, 'If I were to read any of these things I should be drawn into criticisms which would be offensive to living men. It is easier and safer to avoid them altogether.' \* \* \* I have heard him speak in the highest possible terms of the military works of the Archduke Charles, whom he always cited as the most scientific soldier of our day. I remarked this the more because he was in general no admirer of this sort of literature, and had no high opinion of strategy on paper. 'That man,' he said, 'can read lessons to the best of us.' I have understood that in India the Duke had constantly by him a copy of 'Caesar's Commentaries,' and thoroughly studied them. His opinion of Napoleon's capacity for making the most of large means in war was as high as Napoleon's warmest admirers could have desired. I have frequently heard him say, that it was more dangerous to make a mistake in front of Napoleon than in the face of any other man; and I think he quite acquiesced in the dictum, popular with the French army, which estimated the presence of Napoleon in the field at the value of 40,000 men. One of the Duke's tenets was, that after a certain age, which, I think, he roughly stated at forty-five or fifty, commanders in general would do well to give place to younger men. What he meant was, that after the age assigned, they would seldom ride hard enough to see everything with their own eyes, which he considered essential to the full discharge of the functions of command in the field. This remark would scarcely have applied to the solitary case of an action fought in a small compass like Waterloo. Ouvrard, who attended Napoleon as chief commissary of the French army on that occasion, told me that Napoleon was suffering from a complaint which made it very painful for him to ride. He sat on a chair during the greater part of the action."

After these anecdotes and estimates from the pens of men who shared the triumphs of our Great Soldier and are naturally proud of his fame and partial to his virtues, the reader may like to see something of Wellington from the Paris point of view. M. Lemoine is a calm and philosophic writer. His knowledge of England and the English is considerable for one of his country.—Who will say that this good-humoured portraiture is not just?—

"And the old Duke, the Duke, not only was a pillar of the state, a jewel of the crown, he was also a legend of the hearth, a household figure. He had statues everywhere, and gave his name to bridges, and squares, and streets; and was at the same time claimed as a sponsor, or godfather in families. As for public statues, it must be owned that England rather over-used her great man. The good old Duke could not walk out without being exposed to knock himself against his own nose. In Apsley House, for instance, he was literally besieged with representations of his own figure, and he could not look out of a window without finding himself in his own presence. It must, however, have been as difficult for him as it was for augurs of old, to help laughing when he looked at that great naked warrior which the English ladies had dedicated to him. When they allowed, for his sake, that rather irregular dress, his fair and modest countrywomen must have considered him as superior to mankind; although the hero himself did not at all wish to be reputed as foreign to human weaknesses. At all events, a more unlucky illustration could hardly have been invented for so simple and so unpretending a man. He was, we think, much better represented by the equestrian statue which faces Achilles; and where he is seen wrapped up in his cloak, and slowly riding along. This is the real Wellington—the man who walks composedly all his life, but who always arrives in time. So he was to be met in the streets or in the Park, quietly riding, paying visits, or on his way to the Lords. Carriages stopped and made way for him; every one uncovered before him, as he passed on, slightly touching his hat. The last time we happened to see him was at the last prorogation of Parliament, in the Royal Gallery. We saw the whole assemblage suddenly rising by unanimous impulse; the old Duke advanced slowly, and crossed

the gallery, and every one remained uncovered and standing till he had disappeared. There was something at once great and affecting in that homage so simply paid and so simply received. The Duke most naturally lent himself to the worship of his countrymen. He was so perfectly devoid of quackery, that he could not be suspected of courting ovations; he accepted them, because it was still his 'duty.' He had been England's captain, minister, protector; he had become also one of her monuments, and as such, he could not refuse himself to public demonstrations. He therefore allowed himself to be looked at, and received testimonies of regard as something still more gratifying for others than for himself. Peel had expressly desired to be buried without any demonstration; Wellington expressed no wish on the matter; he considered himself as the property of 'his sovereign and country,' and he left his body at the disposal of 'her Majesty's Government.'"

This again is worthy of careful noting—whether it be received as the expression of a fact or only the utterance of an opinion.—

"When, some years ago, we commented upon the death of Peel, we said:—'There is now remaining in England but one great individual power, the Duke of Wellington. When that column of granite which still divides the brewing elements of strife shall have disappeared, then there will be no human force left to prevent the collision, and God only knows what will burst out of it.' Wellington is no more, and justly does England weep over him, for his death, however expected, is an irreparable loss. The old Duke, the Iron Duke, was the shield which covered the crown and the aristocracy, which still stopped the popular wave; he will no longer stand there. With him disappears a whole world, a whole order of things. He was in Europe the last and great representative of resistance to the French Revolution; he had always opposed it. It is often said that he was 'lucky.' Nothing is less true. This is said of gamblers; but there never was a man, on the contrary, who was less indebted to Fortune, that is to chance. He spent his long life in struggling against the tide. He struggled in vain; the tide is stronger. After every battle, the representatives of old society fancied that it was the end of the struggle, and said: *Jordanus conversus est retrorsum*. Addressing Wellington on his return from the Continental war, Canning said, in his beautiful language: 'The formidable deluge which had swept the Continent begins to subside; the limits of nations are again visible, and the steeples and turrets of ancient states begin to reappear above the subsiding wave.' Well, it has come back again, the deluge: the irresistible wave once more broke its bars, in 1830, in 1848, in 1851; and it has still swept the steeples and turrets of old. Wellington was one of those towers which rose above the waters—he is no more. It is another large stone which falls from the old European fabric, and the present generation, anxiously bent over the gulf of the future, listens to its fall into the unfathomable deep."

On looking back to what we have read and written, it remains on our minds that of all the works named in this article the most intelligent appreciation of Wellington, of his character and career, is to be found in the two French reprints from MM. de Lamartine and Lemoine. In the English books there is more pride, warmth, and partiality—in the French, more depth, judgment, and philosophy. This fact is not less interesting than it is curious.

*The Gulistan; or, Rose-garden, of Shekh Sadi of Shiraz.* Translated for the first time into Prose and Verse, &c., by Edward B. Eastwick, F.R.S., &c. Hertford, Austin.

"THE great beauty of Sadi's style," says Professor Eastwick, "is, its elegant simplicity. In wit he is not inferior to Horace, whom he also resembles in his *curiosa verborum felicitas*." This may be so,—but we must say that we have met with little in his 'Gulistan' which warrants extravagant laudation. Much as, on various accounts, we like the translation before us, and valuable as we think this contribution to our



small stock of Oriental productions, we are of opinion that the point where it fails is in some want of that "elegant simplicity" which the translator praises. In fact, he, the translator, has endeavoured to make his version a little too "elegant" for "simplicity." It may be, for instance, more elegant to speak of "the moisture on an angry beauty's cheek" than to call that moisture tears of passion,—but it is not so simple nor so forcible. It may be more elegant to say that "a road is replete with robbers" than to tell us that it is infested by them, but the expression is rather refined than natural. We do not mean to blame Mr. Eastwick for the use of these terms. They may be consistent with the tone and manner of his original, and therefore to be preserved; but we maintain, that they detract from the simplicity claimed for Sadi. Our own notion is, that in most cases, elegance and simplicity walk hand in hand:—they are sisters, and are seldom out of each other's company.

Again, as to the statement that Sadi "in wit is not inferior to Horace,"—does the Professor mean to contend that there is anything in the 'Gulistan' to be compared for an instant with the Odes, Epistles, or Satires of the acute and graceful Roman? That a translator should think well of the author on whom he is engaged, and seek to persuade his readers that the work which he offers merits their best attention, is both natural and proper; but he does himself and his author injury when he raises expectation too high. After having carefully read this translation, we are disposed to think extremely well of Sadi's general abilities, of the graceful turn of his thoughts, and of the polish of his expressions; but we should not dream of comparing him with Horace,—or even with much inferior writers.

Sadi produced twenty-two works, as enumerated thirty years ago by Ross, —and Mr. Eastwick assures us, that "his 'Gulistan' may be ranked first" of them. We own, nevertheless, that it has disappointed us, and that it hardly seems to deserve the great pains which the Professor has bestowed upon it; the more, since we had already three or four versions of it in English. We admit, that not one of them is so complete and perfect as that in our hands. It differs from others in this respect, amongst others,—that the prose is translated as prose, and the verse as verse. To keep the latter literal, and at the same time to make it run easily and agreeably, was no light task. Mr. Eastwick has shown himself an excellent Persian scholar, as well as a very perfect master of his own language. Some of his notes strike us as a little pedantic; but we must allow a man who understands the niceties of a foreign tongue a fair opportunity of displaying his attainments.

Sadi flourished, according to Mr. Eastwick, in the earlier half of the thirteenth century, and was at Delhi in the year of the Hegira (which is now for some unknown reason written Hijrah) 653. How are we to reconcile this statement with another contained in the life of Sadi taken from the 'Atish Kadah,' that he died about 250 years before Mr. Eastwick informs us he was at Delhi? "Sadi flourished (we quote the 'Atish Kadah') in the reign of Sad Atabak, whence his name of Sadi,—and he died in Shiraz in the year 406 A. H." We think it probable that Mr. Eastwick is right, but we do not know how to account for the discrepancy. The point is obviously material when we are considering the worth and character of the 'Gulistan.' Sadi himself, in one part of his book, gives us a date that differs, though triflingly, from both,—and D'Herbélot tells us that he was born in 1175; so that, supposing him to have written his 'Gulistan,' as he states,

in A. H. 656, he was then more than eighty years old.

The work is divided into eight chapters:—seven of them being filled with "Stories," and the last with "Maxims." However, it is taking a liberty with the word to term the contents of the first seven chapters "stories,"—since they are mere insignificant anecdotes, to which the author fastens some verses, seldom very good and never very original. The following will give an idea at once of the writer's manner and of the translator's skill.

"A king was seated in a vessel with a Persian slave. The slave had never before beheld the sea, nor experienced the inconvenience of a ship. He began to weep and bemoan himself, and a tremor pervaded his frame. In spite of their endeavours to soothe him, he would not be quieted. The comfort of the king was disturbed by him; but they could not devise a remedy. In the ship there was a philosopher, who said, 'If you command, I will silence him.' The king answered, 'It would be the greatest favour.' The philosopher directed them to cast the slave into the sea. He underwent several submersions, and they then took him by the hair and dragged him towards the ship. He clung to the rudder of the vessel with both hands, and they then pulled him on board again. When he had come on board, he seated himself in a corner and kept quiet. The king approved, and asked, 'What was the secret of this expedient?' The philosopher replied, 'At first he had not tasted the agony of drowning, and knew not the value of the safety of a vessel. In the same manner a person who is overtaken by calamity learns to value a state of freedom from ill.'

#### Stanza.

Sated, thou wilt my barley-loaf repel.  
She whom I love ill-favoured seems to thee  
To Eden's Houris Iraf would seem hell:  
Hell's inmates ask—they'll call it heavenly.

#### Couplet.

Wide is the space 'twixt him who clasps his love,  
And him whose eyes watch for the door to move."

Each chapter contains from twenty to fifty of these little incidents,—and they are divided into separate subjects. Thus, the first division relates "to the manners of kings,"—the second, to "the qualities of Darweshes,"—the third, to "the excellence of contentment," &c.:—all having a moral and didactic purpose, which is enforced and illustrated poetically.—One of these is of a personal kind, and relates to the author's abandonment of his native city, Shiraz, when it was besieged by the Turks.—

Knowest thou not in distant lands,  
Why I made a long delay?  
I, through fear of Turkish bands,  
Left my home and fled away.  
Earth was ravell'd by those bands  
Like an Ethiop's hair; and they,  
Slaughter-seeking, stretched their hands,  
Human wolves, towards the prey.

Men like angels dwelt within,  
Lion-warriors roamed around.  
Back I came, how changed the scene!  
Nought but peacefulness I found:  
Tigers though they late had been,  
Changed their fierceness, fettered, bound.

Thus in former times I saw,  
Filled with tumult, trouble, pain,  
Earth uncured by rule or law.  
But strife owned our monarch's reign,  
Heard Atabak's name with awe,  
Heard, and all was peace again.

The verification is not always so easy as in the preceding instance:—but great allowances must be made for Mr. Eastwick, who evidently thinks that it is of more importance to be literal than to be graceful and flowing. Considering that he always rigidly confines himself to the very words of his original, we cannot but be somewhat surprised at his success on the score of harmony and facility.—May we here venture to express a doubt, whether he has precisely caught Sadi's meaning when he renders what literally means "the daughters of the grass" as "tender herbage." Does it not rather mean, the daisies, which spring from the turf, open their round eyes, and look up to heaven through their white and crimson-fringed eye-lashes?

The "Maxims," of which we have no fewer than 106 in chap. viii., ought more properly, perhaps, to be called apophthegms and proverbs. Some of these might be reckoned among the *facetiæ* of Sadi,—of which there is, as his works are enumerated by Ross, a separate collection. Mr. Eastwick does not seem to be aware of the fact,—at all events, he does not mention it,—that some of these at an early date found their way into Italy,—and are included among the jokes and wise sayings imputed to Poggio, to Agostino, and even to the Piovano Arlotto. They, doubtless, received them from the East in consequence of the constant intercourse between Venice and the Levant. Arlotto actually travelled to Smyrna and Aleppo, and brought some of them back with him; and it was on one of these voyages that he tells his famous story regarding the commissions entrusted to him, which has found its way, in different forms, into so many modern jest-books. Sadi's "Maxims" in his 'Gulistan' are generally of a much graver cast;—but we extract a few of them as specimens.—

"Two men have laboured fruitlessly and exerted themselves to no purpose. One is the man who has gained wealth without enjoying it; the other he who has acquired knowledge, but has failed to practise it."

"He that has acquired learning and not practised what he has learnt, is like a man who ploughs but sows no seed."

"The sage who engages in controversy with ignorant people must not expect to be treated with honour; and if a fool should overpower a philosopher by his loquacity it is not to be wondered at, for a common stone will break a jewel."

"The first person who introduced distinctions of dress, and the habit of wearing rings on the finger, was Jamshid. They asked him, Why he had conferred all these ornaments on the left arm, while the right was the more excellent? He replied, 'The right arm is completely adorned in being the right.'"

We cannot dismiss this book without a word of praise on the style of ornamentation and typography in which it has been got up. It does great credit to the country-press of Mr. Austin, as well as to the artistic skill of Messrs. Hanbarr. We never saw colours, gold, and Oriental design more charmingly combined for the production of a beautiful volume.

*The Ethnology of Europe.—The Ethnology of the British Islands.* By R. G. Latham, M.D. Van Voorst.

THESE two volumes may be put together and treated as a single work. The writer's objects, at least in the first volume, are—in the first place, to ascertain "the extent to which what is commonly called Race is the result of circumstances, or whether circumstances be the result of Race,"—and in the second to discuss as nearly as may be "the extent to which differences of what is called Race is an element of national likes and dislikes, predilections or antipathies." An inquiry of this kind is both interesting and important. Of late years a sort of mania has arisen about races. It first appeared in the East of Europe, as a mystic and poetical sentiment of pride for the most ignorant and down-trodden race within the pale of civilization. The poor Slave, deprived of the inspirations of a free literature and denied the active life of men in Western Europe, fell back for consolation on the thought that he was a member of the most numerous race in this part of the world—and felt proud of the race while he suffered under the worst forms of personal degradation. The spirit once evoked, ambition used it for its own ends,—and the Pan-slavic agitation was, and is, carried on under Imperial auspices in Posen and Moldavia, in Galicia and in Montenegro, and indeed wherever a Slave popula-



tion exists beyond the boundaries of the Russian empire. This theory of Slavonic unity alarmed patriotic Germans; for, if it could be realized in fact—as the Panslavic poets all proclaim that it will be in due time—a hundred millions of men historically hostile to Germany would press against it, from the *Save* to the Oder. So, the Teutons must have their German unity:—which in its turn necessitated a French, an Italian, and a Scandinavian unity. This theory of race set the Magyars and Croats at variance—brought the Czeic insurgents of Prague against the German insurgents of Vienna—and arrayed the Saxon liberals of Transylvania in arms against the Magyar liberals of Hungary. Nor is it without its influence nearer home. Scarcely a newspaper issues from the press in which the mischief does not appear in one shape or another. The Saxon rails at the Celt in one place—the Gaul proclaims his nationality in another.

Dr. Latham's labours will assist in their degree to remove or modify this obnoxious theory of "race." We cannot, of course, enter into the detail of his argument, but we may indicate his conclusions. Thus, after describing the extremely miscellaneous character of the population of England before the Norman invasion, he estimates the ethnological element then brought into the island as follows.—

"This leads us to the analysis of the blood of the Norman, or North-man. Occupant as he is of a country so far south as Normandy, this is his designation; since the Scandinavians who in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries ravaged Great Britain, extended themselves along the coasts of the Continent as well. And here they are subject to the same questions as the Scandinavians of Lincolnshire, Scotland, and the Isle of Man. They are liable to being claimed as Norwegians, and liable to be claimed as Danes; they may or they may not have had fore-runners; their blood, if Danish rather than Norwegian, may have been Jute or it may have been Frisian; they may have been distinct from certain allied conquerors known under the name of Saxon, or they may be the Saxons of a previous period. They seem, however, in reality, to have been Norwegians from Norway rather than Danes from Jutland and the Danish Isles; Norwegians, unaccompanied by females, and Norwegians who preserve their separate nationality to a very considerable extent. They formed French alliances, and they adopted the habits and manners of the natives. These were, from first to last, Celtic on the mother's side; but on that of the father, Celtic, Roman, and German. That this latter element was important, is inferred from the names of the Ducal and Royal family: William, Richard, Henry, &c., names as little Scandinavian as they are Roman or Gallic. Hence, the blood of even the true Norman was heterogeneous; whilst (more than this) the army itself was only partially levied on the soil of Normandy—Bretons, who were nearly pure Kelts, Flemings who were Kelto-Germans, and Walloons who were Kelto-German and Roman, all helped to swell the host of the Conqueror. What these effected at Hastings, and how they appropriated the country, is a matter for the civil rather than the physical historian; the distribution of their blood amongst the present Englishmen being a problem for the herald and genealogist. The elements they brought over were only what we had before—Celtic, Roman, German, and Norse. The manner, however, of their combination differed. There was also a slight variation in the German blood. It was Frank rather than Angle. \* \* Kelts, Romans, Germans, and Scandinavians, then, supply us with the chief elements of our population, elements which are mixed up with each other in numerous degrees of combination; in so many, indeed, that in the case of the last three there is no approach to purity. However easy it may be, either amongst the Gaels of Connaught, or the Cambro-Britons of North Wales, to find a typical and genuine Kelt, the German, equally genuine and typical, whom writers love to place in contrast with him, is not to be found within

the four seas, the nearest approach being the Frisian of Friesland."

Such expositions as these make it easy to understand how the little island "conquered its conquerors," as Greece of old subdued its military masters. In islands conquered by races essentially different from the original stock, this phenomenon of an uninterrupted national life was not always seen:—as, for example, in the conquest of Sicily by the Arabs. To quote from Dr. Latham, who is here following Gibbon:—

"At the downfall of the Roman Empire, Sicily seems to have been Greek in speech, and Sikelo-Sikilian, strongly crossed with Greek, in blood. Then came the piracies of Genseric and his Vandals; then the invasion of the Goths of Theodoric; then the island is reconquered by Belisarius as a general of the Eastern empire; none of which events were of much ethnological importance. Not so the events of the ninth century. The Arab conquest was a physical as well as a moral influence. 'With a fleet of one hundred ships and an army of seven hundred horse, and ten thousand foot, the Arabs landed at Mazara, but after some partial victories, Syracuse was delivered by the Greeks, and the invaders reduced to the necessity of feeding on the flesh of their own horses; in their turn they were relieved by a powerful reinforcement of their brethren of Andalusia: the largest and western part of the island was gradually reduced, and the commodious harbour of Palermo was chosen for the seat of the naval and military power of the Saracens. Syracuse preserved about fifty years the faith which she had sworn to Christ and to Caesar. In the last and fatal siege, her citizens displayed some remnant of the spirit which had formerly resisted the powers of Athens and Carthage. They stood above twenty days against the battering-rams and catapultæ, the mines and tortoises of the besiegers; and the place might have been relieved, if the mariners of the imperial fleet had not been detained at Constantinople in building a church to the Virgin Mary. The deacon, Theodosius, with the bishop and clergy, was dragged in chains from the altar to Palermo, cast into a subterranean dungeon, and exposed to the hourly peril of death or apostasy; his pathetic, and not inelegant complaint, may be read as the epitaph of his country. From the Roman conquest to this final calamity, Syracuse, now dwindled to the primitive isle of Ortigia, had insensibly declined; yet the relics were still precious; the plate of the cathedral weighed 5,000lb. of silver; the entire spoil was computed at 1,000,000 pieces of gold (about 400,000*l.* sterling), and the captives must have outnumbered the seventeen thousand Christians who were transported from the sack of Tauromenium into African servitude. In Sicily, the religion and language of the Greeks were eradicated; and such was the docility of the rising generation, that fifteen thousand boys were circumcised and clothed on the same day with the son of the Fatimite caliph."

Dr. Latham's summary of the results of his inquiries, as given in these volumes, is modest and moderate, and appears to us ethnologically sound and of practical value.—

"If the ethnological analyses of the preceding pages be true, the extent to which the phenomena of what is called *race* are liable to over-valuation is considerable; so rare and exceptional is any approach to pure blood, and so little do pedigree and nationality coincide. The most powerful nations are the most heterogeneous. Yet the inference that mixture favours social development would be as unsafe as the exaggeration of the effects of purity. The conditions which are least favourable for a prominent place in the world's history are the best for the preservation of old characters. The purest populations of Europe are the Basques, the Lapps, the Poles, and the Frisians; yet who can predicate any important character common to them all? To attribute national aptitudes and inaptitudes or national predilections and antipathies to the unknown influences of blood, as long as the patent facts of history and external circumstances remain unexhausted, is to cut the Gordian knot rather than to untie it. That there is something in pedigree is

probable; but, in the mind of the analytical ethnologist, this something is much nearer to nothing than to everything."

We need only add, that these two portable volumes contain a great quantity of ethnological information—conveyed in a terse and piquant style. Many will differ from Dr. Latham as to particular points and inferences; but all will admit the ability with which he has arrayed his facts, and the industry displayed in their collection.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Memoirs of Dr. Blenkinsop.* Written by Himself, Edited by the Author of 'Paddiana.' 2 vols.—An exhausted farce writer hunting for materials amongst forgotten books of memoirs might put together such a couple of volumes of broad stories and broad grins as Dr. Blenkinsop has here compounded. The work contains flimsy anecdotes of real persons half disguised in fiction,—with measurable anecdotes and attempts at drollery of a style too broad for good society, and remarks on character as indicated by individual handwriting. The writer attempts an original portrait of Beau Brummel—forgetting that the Beau's life has been elaborately written already,—and actually thinks it worth his while to relate, for the one hundred and fiftieth time, the anecdote of Brummel's asking Lord Alvanley "Who his fat friend was?" The book is neither a novel nor a biography—hardly anything. Its facts are prosy without being authentic,—and its fiction is extravagant without being imaginative. In the fifth chapter of the first volume there are some attempts at jesting of excessive coarseness,—not to say indelicacy. Our fair readers have our warning that they are likely to be offended at the freedom of the author's pen. The satirical remarks on the alleged prudishness of the American ladies should not have been allowed to stand by the "editor" of this volume.

*Hidden Treasures; or, The Heir of Hohenberg.* Edited by Frederick Hardman.—This is an interesting short tale of the Prussian war against Napoleon,—and well suited as a book-present for boys. It is neatly, though somewhat mechanically, constructed, and is, we take for granted, a translation from the German. There is good grouping of character in the story,—and children of a larger growth might read it with pleasure. It relates the fidelity of an old soldier to his old Colonel's family, who have been cheated out of their heritage by a wicked old attorney,—and how the soldier buries in a forest a certain chest containing papers of consequence to the Colonel's family. Young Sigismund is a spirited figure such as boys would like to read about,—and there is enough of the horrors of war in the tale to awaken love of peaceful life. The opening chapter, in which the French soldiers chase the old veteran and his faithful horse "Ali," is graphic and interesting, and in many parts of the story there are a freshness and a healthy vivacity that are very pleasing.

*It's All for the Best. A Cornish Tale.* By William Hughes, Esq.—This is a reprint from *Blackwood's Magazine*. We doubt whether the tale merited reprinting. Tales written to illustrate a particular text are rarely interesting,—as the illusion of fiction is destroyed by the incidents being set and the characters squared to meet the moral. Extravagantly strained as are the incidents of this story, it is told in a pleasing way. The Cornish dialect is not well imitated,—but with study and care the writer might probably produce a good tale.

*Uncle Tom's Companions; a Supplement to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'* By J. P. Edwards.—This is a string of biographies—poorly executed in ink and water—of men with African blood, more or less, in their veins. Frederick Douglass, James Pennington, "the fugitive blacksmith," Josiah Henson, William Brown, Henry Bibb, Henry Garnett, Moses Roper, and Peter Wheeler, are the selected "companions" for Uncle Tom.—Nearly all the matter of these sketches is familiar to the reading public in other shapes.

*The Betting-Book.* By George Cruikshank.—The "betting-office," a new species of public nuisance following in the wake of public lotteries and gambling Art-unions, is a fair theme for Mr. Cruikshank's satire. The pencil-work, as might be expected from such an author, is more telling than the pen-work. Some of the "cuts" are very happy,—especially the last, "The tail of a race-horse,"—described as a lot of gents holding on by each other's pockets. The satire is broad—not too broad for such a subject, however: and we hope it may have a wholesome effect.

*America in Forty-eight Hours: India and Back in a Fortnight: being Suggestions for Improvements in the Construction of Steam Vessels.* By D. S. Brown.—Mr. Brown, when flying a kite or playing at "duck and drake" in the water, has observed that a body striking another at an angle will not fall so long as the pulling or the projectile power is unspent,—and he concludes that this principle may be applied to the general purposes of locomotion. The railway train passes over its fulcrum,—while, on the contrary, the steam ship has at present to go through its fulcrum, causing an immense resistance and expenditure of time and power. Mr. Brown proposes that, instead of sailing through the water, we shall glide along its surface:—a thing not so easy, we apprehend, in the midst of a rolling sea, even if a vessel were invented capable of gliding like a cannon shot along a surface of smooth water. But when Mr. Brown shall have built his gliding boat, we shall be willing to receive practical evidence on the subject.

*An Attempt to define the Principles which should regulate the Employment of Colour in the Decorative Arts, with a few Words on the Present Necessity of an Architectural Education on the part of the People.* By Owen Jones.—This ably-written paper was originally read before the Society of Arts:—and after the success of its author in the application of colour to the internal decoration of the Crystal Palace, his opinion on such a point will, no doubt, command the attention of all whom the point at issue can concern.

*Analytical Researches in Spirit-Magnetism, considered as the Key to the Mysteries of Nature and Revelation, and the Medium of Communication with the Invisible World; also applied to the Solution of the Microcosm Man, with respect to his Past, Present, and Future States of Existence, and Relations to the Macrocosm, or Universum: all tending to indicate the real Nature, End, Uses, and paramount Importance of Ecstasy and Clairvoyance, and the Psychological Phenomena of Electro-Biology.* By Hill H. Hardy.—Here is a title to catch the curious! Mr. Hardy writes himself "Barrister-at-Law;" but if these prolixities be a fair specimen of his logic, he shall conduct no case of ours. Anything so mystical and incoherent as these outpourings we do not remember to have seen, even among the wildest ravings of American mysticism.

*On Intemperance in the Royal Navy.* By Rear-Admiral Sir John Ross.—Father Mathew and Mr. George Cruikshank must rejoice in soul over this vigorous and telling pamphlet. In our time and critical dealings we have read some after some on the cold water question as against the lovers of "sack;" but we do not now recollect anything so plain, hearty, and to the point, on this much-abused subject as Sir John Ross's pamphlet on the effects of grog drinking in the navy, and the results of his own endeavours to bring about reform in that particular. The account of his doing, and of the crew's misdoing, on board the Victory, reads like a bit of Smollett—it is so life-like and graphic:—and the quotations here made from Parliamentary evidence on the mishaps caused by drunkenness at sea are certainly enough to "give us pause." The instance quoted from Lord Rodney, of the burning of the Caesar in a sea of sharks, is terribly in point.

Among books in progress which we may have occasion to return to on their completion, and may therefore now dismiss with a mark of indication, we have before us the third Part of Dr. William Smith's valuable *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, and Parts III., IV., V., and VI. of Mr.

Griffiths's very useful and elaborate account of *The Free Schools of Worcestershire*.

#### CLASSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

*Plane Trigonometry. Part I. With the Use of Logarithms.* By the Rev. J. W. Colenso, M.A.—The elementary principles of plane trigonometry are here clearly stated, accurately proved, and abundantly illustrated. Like a skilful and experienced teacher, Mr. Colenso has no sooner established a theorem than he endeavours to interest the student in it by showing to what important uses it may be applied. His examples are not merely numerous, but well chosen:—many of them being of a thoroughly practical character, and some relating to the great facts of astronomy. By a judicious economy of space and arrangement of type he has in this, as well as in his other mathematical works, managed to comprise a great deal within a small compass. As far as he goes, he omits nothing essential:—on the contrary, he introduces much that is not to be found in treatises of larger pretensions. Propositions which are assumed in standard University text-books are here proved. We observe also more explanatory information than is customary on the origin of the technical terms used, the notation formerly employed—according to which the trigonometrical functions were defined to be lines, instead of ratios as at present—and the reason for the change, with rules for passing from one to the other if required. —A cheaper and better book for beginners we think could not be had anywhere.

*הקדמה, being a Primer and Progressive Reading Book, with an Interlinear Translation, preparatory to the Study of the Hebrew Language.* Compiled by Dr. A. Benisch.—Hebrew is not generally studied at a very early age; but if it should be thought desirable to deviate from the ordinary practice, Dr. Benisch's Primer will be found very useful. An easier introduction to this ancient language could hardly be prepared. Beginning with single letters, it treats of words of one, two, three, and more syllables, in gradual succession, of the Sheva and the Dagesh,—concluding with a delectus composed of brief clauses or sentences from Scripture, arranged so as to exemplify particular rules. Dr. Benisch has published several other works, one of which—"Two Lectures on the Life and Writings of Maimonides"—we introduced to our readers on a former occasion.

*A Treatise on the Differential Calculus; with its Application to Plane Curves, to Curve Surfaces, and to Curves of Double Curvature.* By Thomas Miller, M.A.—This is not the only Miller's Differential Calculus. There is one by W. H. Miller, Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Cambridge, which has long been a text-book there. The present differs from its namesake in notation, in treating more fully of the application of the calculus to curves, and in containing a greater number of examples,—besides other points. The author prefers the method of limits to that of derived functions,—but has furnished an explanation of the latter, with exemplifications of its use. Such of the demonstrations as we have examined appear neat and clear. Some, Mr. Miller claims as his own. We could have wished a little more explanation on some points—particularly as to the true nature of a limit, a differential co-efficient, and other fundamental notions—which occasion no small difficulty to the beginner.

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#### OBITUARY.

*Miss Berry.*—The hand that penned a long series of the pleasantest letters in the English language has lain mouldering in a vault at Houghton since the spring of 1797:—and more than half a century later—at the close of 1852—is finally hushed the fascinating tongue that refused the proffered coronet of the pleasant letter writer,—whom she really loved. The last male descendant of Sir Robert Walpole (every one's Horace Walpole—no one's Earl of Orford) tendered sixty years since his title to Mary Berry:—and Mary Berry, after living to charm some seventy years of English society since, only a week ago ceased to live. What thoughts and recollections does such a death awaken! Miss Berry knew Horace Walpole, and corresponded with him,—and Horace Walpole had seen La Belle Jennings and *Knew Prior's* Kitty. A little fancy throws us two centuries back, into the last year of the Protectorate, and headlong into the profligacies of the Restoration.

Miss Berry—or rather Mary Berry—was the elder of the two daughters of Robert Berry, Esq., of South Audley Street; a Yorkshire gentleman, of fortune—if we are not misinformed,—and certainly the disappointed heir-at-law of an uncle, who unexpectedly left his wealth away from him. The names of the girls were, Mary and Agnes:—or as they were called in society, *Old Berry* and *Elder Berry*. Mary, even when Walpole knew her, was mistress of Latin; and Agnes, it is said, painted in water colours, as well as "Lady Di."—and if she had taken to sculpture would, it was thought at Strawberry Hill, and in South Audley Street, have rivalled the Hon. Mrs. Damer.

When, or in what way, Walpole became acquainted with Miss Berry, and her sister, we have never heard. He first met them, we suspect, at Lord Strafford's, at Wentworth Castle, in Yorkshire. Be this as it may, he met them before 1789,—and was soon enamoured. The father may have had some expectations from the Lord of Strawberry,—and that this was the case, may be fairly assumed from his allowing his daughters to correspond so familiarly with "a forlorn antique of seventy-one," his removal of his daughters to Italy when the correspondence was increasing, and his final re-



turn to Twickenham to be within call of the Prince of Letter Writers. Walpole was fond of his "two wives," as he called them,—would write and number his letters to them,—and tell them stories of his early life, and of what he had seen and heard, with ten times the vivacity and minuteness that he employed in telling similar stories to Pinkerton or Dalrymple. The ladies listened;—and it was Walpole's joy—

Still with his favourite Berrys to remain.

Delighted with what they heard, they began with notes of what he told them; and soon induced him, by the sweet power of two female pleaders at his ear and in his favourite 'Tribune,' to put in writing those charming 'Reminiscences' of the Courts of George the First and his son, which will continue to be read with interest as long as English history is read. In the opening sentence of his 'Reminiscences,' Walpole tells the origin of his now printed recollections,—and gives us to understand, that he had "no greater pleasure" than to please both the ladies. So his contemporaries understood:—and Courtenay, somewhat to his annoyance, described him as one—

Who to love tunes his note with the fire of old age,  
And chirps the trim lay in a trim gothic cage,—

—alluding to some rather mediocre verses which he had addressed to his "dear wives," and printed at his private press.

When Walpole died, he left to the Misses Berry, in conjunction with their father, the greater part of his papers, and the charge of collecting and publishing his works. The so-called edition of his works which appeared in five volumes quarto was edited by the father,—who lived with his daughters, at Twickenham and at South Audley Street for some years after Walpole's death. The father died, a very old man, at Genoa, in the spring of 1817; but the daughters lived in London,—and for upwards of half a century saw, either in South Audley Street, or in Curzon Street, or at Richmond (within sight of Strawberry), two generations of literary men. They loved the society of authors and of people of fashion,—and thought at times (not untruly) that they were the means of bringing about them more authors of note mixing in good society (for that was the point) than Mrs. Montagu, or the Countess of Cork, or Lydia White herself, had succeeded in drawing together.

It would have been strange if Miss Berry, with all her love and admiration for Horace Walpole, had escaped the fate of being an authoress:—an authoress she was,—though one of little note, and not likely to be heard of as such hereafter. Her writings, of a very scattered and unimportant character, were collected by herself, in 1844, into two octavo volumes, entitled, *Miscellaneous enough, 'England and France; a Comparative View of the Social Condition of both Countries, from the Restoration of Charles the Second to the present Time: to which are now first added, Remarks on Lord Orford's Letters—the Life of the Marquise du Deffand—the Life of Rachael, Lady Russell; and 'Fashionable Friends,' a Comedy.* In these 'Miscellanies' (for by that name should they have been called) are to be found many keen and correct remarks on society, and on men and manners,—with here and there a dash of old reading, and every now and then a valuable observation or two on the fashion and minute details of the age in which Walpole lived. They will while away an hour agreeably enough,—but will certainly not maintain a literary reputation.

Miss Berry's last literary undertaking was, a vindication of Walpole from the sarcastic, and not always correct, character of him drawn by Mr. Macaulay in an article in the *Edinburgh Review*. The lady shows her pin-points well, but she is no match for the dextrous writer of the *Edinburgh*,—and her defence has little to recommend it beyond the motive which induced her to undertake it. Of far greater service to Walpole and to literature was the publication in 1840, for the first time, of the sixty letters which Walpole had addressed to herself and her sister. In his late years Walpole makes no better appearance than he does in his letters to Mary and Agnes. He seems to have forgotten the gout and Chatterton, Dr. Kippis

and the Society of Antiquaries,—and to have written like an old man no longer soured by the world, but altogether in love with what was good.

Miss Berry was in her ninetieth year when she died,—and survived her younger sister about eighteen months. She is said to have felt her sister's loss severely. For a time she was observed

To muse and take her solitary tea:—

but she rallied, and continued to cultivate the living society of our times,—as well as that vanished society which she was as it were the last to enjoy, and which she has transmitted in flesh and blood to our own times—the society of Walpole and his friends of Strawberry Hill.

John Hamilton Reynolds.—The death of Mr. Reynolds, which we hurriedly announced last week, is another example of early promise which the necessities or accidents of life wither in the bud. It is probable, that to many of our readers Mr. Reynolds was not known even by name; yet some poems published when he was a mere youth won for him words of kindness and encouragement from men of established reputation. Byron, in a letter to Hodgson, spoke of him as "a youngster, and a clever one;" and he records in his *Journal* of Feb. 20, 1814.—"Answered—or rather acknowledged—the receipt of young Reynolds's poem, 'Safie.' The lad is clever, but much of his thoughts are borrowed,—whence, the reviewers may find out. I hate discouraging a young one; and I think,—though wild and more oriental than he would be had he seen the scenes where he has placed his tale,—that he has much talent, and certainly fire enough." Mr. Leigh Hunt, too, who at that time sat with authority in the critical chair of the *Examiner*, devoted a paper to the younger poets—"Shelley, Keats, and Reynolds." We have no opportunity, at the moment, of referring to that criticism; but it is no small honour now, though it was somewhat mischievous at the time, to have been thus associated by one so able to form a discriminating judgment. 'Safie' was soon followed by the 'Naïad,' and other poems, all published before the writer was twenty-one—or perhaps twenty—years of age. In 1819, when Wordsworth, encouraged by the growing recognition of the public, and the enthusiastic admiration of his then small circle of admirers, announced his 'Peter Bell,' the very name seemed to foreshadow that the work was to be the touchstone of his theory, and a test of the sincerity and devotion of his worshippers. Reynolds, though an admirer of Wordsworth, had even a stronger relish for a joke; and as he never then, and rarely afterwards, stopped to weigh consequences, he anticipated the genuine publication by a Peter Bell of his own, which puzzled and perplexed many, and was condemned or laughed at, according to the humour of the reader. Right or wrong, it is fair to assume that the skit had merit; for Coleridge pronounced positively that it was written by Charles Lamb,—and on the ground that no other person could have written it. Mr. Reynolds had already become a regular contributor to most of our periodicals,—the *London Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Retrospective*, and subsequently to the *Westminster*. In every number of the *London* the traces of his light and pleasant pen were visible; and at every social meeting of the contributors—which included Charles Lamb, and Allan Cunningham, and Carey, the translator of Dante, and George Darley, and Hazlitt, and Thos. Hood, all gone!—his familiar voice was heard, followed by a laugh as by an echo. John Reynolds was the "Friend" to whom Keats addressed his 'Robin Hood'; and that poem was suggested, according to our recollection, by one on Sherwood Forest, or Bradgate Park, by Reynolds, published in the *London Magazine*. In conjunction with him, Hood—who had married his eldest sister—published the 'Odes and Addresses,' one of the earliest works which made Hood known to the general public—and to Hood's *Comic Annual*, Reynolds was for years a contributor. Life and its duties, however, now drew him aside from literature,—and he resolved to devote himself to his profession as a solicitor. But he was never clearly quit of his old love, nor cordially on with the new:—he still contributed occasionally to our

periodical literature, and some of the earlier volumes of the *Athenæum* were enlivened by his pen. This divided duty, however, is rarely successful:—the law spoiled his literature, and his love of literature and society interfered with the drudging duties of the lawyer. The contest ended only with his life.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

##### *Report of the Select Committee on the proposed New Charter.*

The immediate approach of the time fixed by the Senate for considering this Report, obliges me again to request your indulgence. My former letter (July 31st) was confined to the recommendations of the Report:—abstaining expressly from any discussion of its premises. It was then my object, in considering the question to what classes the functions of Convocation ought to be entrusted, to point out some results of the scheme of the Select Committee which had obviously escaped their notice, and would require re-consideration. I have reason to believe that that object has been attained, and that there are now not a few members of the Senate, at one time opposed to our admission, who will be prepared to listen to our representations with more favour, if some preliminary difficulties can be overcome. I do not think that to these gentlemen the premises of the Report can be satisfactory;—and as they cannot be accepted by us as presenting the true strength of our case, I propose to enter upon their discussion. It must be conducted with all frankness:—it shall be with all respect.

The Report is drawn up on the principle of denying the claim of the Graduates as matter of right, and conceding it as a matter of favour. I believe it to have been drawn up in sincerity and good faith, and it has increased my confidence in an ultimate union of views, that such concessions as the Report proposes should be dictated (as will appear immediately) solely by a cordiality of feeling. If the framers could be brought to see our claims in our light, it is difficult to imagine that even our scheme of 1849, or their own of 1840, would be withheld.

The Report points out "three fundamental principles" distinguishing the University:—viz., the absence from it of religious tests—its dependence for support upon the public funds—and the confinement of its functions to the duties connected with examination, teaching being excluded. It also notes the absence of complaint respecting the performance of those duties, and the difficulty of proposing alteration in a "system which appears to work well." It observes that at the older Universities "the bulk of the Graduates are allowed a very small share in the management of the affairs," "deeply as they may be affected by it." It draws some other distinctions between London and those Universities, and finally recommends our admission solely on the following ground:—"But we are anxious to meet the wishes of the Graduates. We believe that in the present petition they are animated by a genuine interest in the continued success of the University, and by the desire of the personal dignity which is associated with the performance of active and honourable functions in its service. These are sentiments which, far from reproving or discountenancing, we desire to encourage; and to which we shall be glad to afford a means of tranquil and effective manifestation."

Permit me to notice these points in order:—

1. I do not find in any part of the Report any inference adverse to us, drawn from the fact of the absence in our University of religious tests. The allusion to it in the Report is sufficiently accounted for by the difficulty (with all of us) of not alluding, in our University discussions, to a principle which is uppermost in our minds. I trust I may assume that it is not a reason, with the men who compose our Senate, for rejecting our petition, that men of all creeds will share in the boon.

2. If the Graduates were now asking that the entire management of the University might (as at Oxford and Cambridge) at once be given up to them, the important extent to which it still



annually receives aid from the public purse would be *pro tanto* an argument against them. But they do not ask this—and they never have asked anything approaching to it. They ask only to be enabled to give a collective opinion (the value of which is to depend on its moral weight); and to nominate indirectly a portion of the Senate—leaving it to that body itself to decide, in conjunction with the Home Office, *what* portion should be so nominated. Thus considered, the facts are in our favour. The annual University expenditure is 5,000*l.* Of this sum the examination fees now supply 1,500*l.*:—reducing the public grant by so much. On the face of the Report, therefore, the Graduates are entitled, in respect of this sum, to a “share” in the management of the University. But this part of the Report raises so serious a question, that I am loth to use the argument. If it be true that, after fifteen years’ exertions, the University has so slight a hold on the country that “*its existence depends on a grant* [of 3,500*l.*] annually voted by Parliament,” such a fact seems only too conclusive against its present constitution. It stands at the head of nearly one hundred of the principal educational institutions of the country—almost every one of which has proved its hold on the affections of some portion of the public, by endowments in some cases of even profuse liberality. It alone has not received a solitary bequest. Rigorously isolated from every institution and every individual who can be affected by its proceedings, no wonder it cannot command their assistance. But the possible withdrawal of the grant has been an event more generally contemplated (at least, since the Report of the Public Salaries Committee,) than perhaps the Senate are aware; and, with some means of judgment, what may be done by and for the University if it will only accept a constitution and appeal to the public, I cannot honestly express any great uneasiness, if the grant should be withdrawn.

3. It is said that the older Universities teach, but that London only examines. I am sure that the Report does not intentionally meet our claims with technicalities;—but most certainly I should have presented the distinction in the opposite form. What student at Cambridge looks to the University Professor? Who confines himself to the College Tutor? The real teaching at Cambridge is performed by private tutors, chosen by the young men on their own responsibility, and not amenable as tutors to any College or University authority. Now at London, the Colleges really do teach. Private tutors are the rare exception.

But the distinction is probably taken for the sake of the inference, that the University has “no jurisdiction over the student in the affiliated institutions.” I must again question the distinction. The University Proctor at Cambridge could do little if the Colleges did not close their gates. At London, the University requires the candidate to produce (among others) a certificate from the College authorities, of his moral conduct. I doubt if at any of the Colleges the discipline is practically much less effective than it is at Oxford or Cambridge. I am sure that at nine out of ten of the Arts-Colleges it is far more severe than it is possible to attempt at either of those places. I have known, indeed, an instance of this certificate being refused (at the risk, it was supposed at the time, of the loss of the student’s degree,) for conduct which could certainly have had no such effect elsewhere. Without, therefore, direct “jurisdiction,” the University possesses, in a very strong degree, that influence over the students which it is the object of jurisdiction to create.

The point is stated in the Report with so extreme a consciousness that I am not sure I correctly apprehend it. Understanding it to be intended to distinguish the case of the older Universities, and so to prevent their example from being used as a precedent, I must respectfully submit that according to the real facts as opposed to the technical letter, the point tells in our favour:—and that it ought rather to be stated that the University of London, like those of Oxford and Cambridge, examines the candidates from the Colleges, through whose Professors and Tutors it exercises an effective jurisdiction over the students of each.

4. It is hardly correct to imply (it is not said in terms) that the course of the University has hitherto worked satisfactorily, *without influences unknown to its present constitution*, even within the sphere to which the Report regards its duties as confined. The Colleges, Graduates, and even the Students, have remonstrated more than once against existing or proposed practices, and have originated new suggestions;—and, in many instances, with material effect. That they have not done so more constantly may as readily be referred to the want of organization for that purpose, as to their absolute satisfaction; and it is to supply this defect of organization that the present movement has arisen and continued so long. But assuming that the present constitution has (within its thus limited sphere) worked well, it wants securities for its continuance. Most of the present Senate are the Founders of the University. If their successors do as much for it, it will be the happy accident of a good despotism.

5. The distinction next suggested requires to be stated in terms:—“The older English Universities are bodies of great wealth and extensive patronage, comprehending many persons of different classes entitled to share in their revenues, enjoying their social and literary advantages, and resident under their jurisdiction. Constitutions, giving to some of these classes a part in the government of a corporation which presides over their moral, and social, and intellectual, and, indeed, over their pecuniary interests, seem natural and almost necessary.”

The framers of the Report here use the word “Universities” in its popular sense, intending more especially the Colleges;—and the language of the paragraph is adapted with an obvious accuracy to the argument in hand. It was not necessary, for instance, to its validity, that the College wealth should be styled enormous:—it was enough that it is truly “great.” Now I have been favoured with returns from many of our Colleges, exhibiting their income, expenditure, and general arrangements. Every member of the Senate, I believe, has seen these returns, and I would respectfully ask what single word in this carefully expressed passage does not apply in an adequate degree to the Colleges of the London University?

6. It is true that at Oxford and Cambridge the power of the body of Graduates is “very small.” We ask for less. But at Oxford and Cambridge, it should be remembered, no one who is not a Graduate has any power whatever. And it materially weakens the force of the argument here presented, that the recommendations of the Oxford Commission, both directly and indirectly, go to increase the power of Convocation, and to decrease that of the Hebdomadal Board.

I am sure, sir, that the members of the Select Committee will not misapprehend the spirit of deep respect with which I have thus scrutinized their Report. I will add but one word on the policy and justice of admitting our claims, and conclude. For the policy, I presume our Senators will all feel that, to an important extent, they act fiducially for the Colleges and Graduates of the University. There are three members of the Senate who are also connected with University College;—there are one or two who are interested in one or two other of the Colleges. Setting aside these, I would ask, is there one member of the Senate who has the means of knowing how the policy of the Senate on any matter will affect or be regarded by any one College or any one class of Graduates? We ask to be permitted to give this information—leaving the Senate to use it or not in its discretion. As to justice, is it right—can we be expected to feel satisfaction—when we are not only excluded from Oxford and Cambridge, but have our interests committed absolutely to a body selected chiefly from Oxford and Cambridge men? This alone is a grievance. Surely, I do not need to quote the pledge of Lord Melbourne’s Government, on the faith of which University College gave up its University Charter:—“It should be always kept in mind that what is sought on the present occasion is an *equality in all respects* with the ancient Universities.”

Your necessary limits require me to leave the

subject unexhausted. But, in my former letter there is an injustice to a section of our Graduates which you will allow me to rectify. It was then my impression that our M.D. was virtually an honorary degree,—it being, as I then expressed it, “difficult, if not impossible, to exact more from the Doctors” than had already been required from the Bachelors. Retaining my opinion as to the high standing of the M.B., I am satisfied that my conclusion as to the M.D. examination was erroneous,—and that that degree is entitled to the same kind of position relatively to the M.B. which is accorded as between the same degrees in Arts.

CHARLES JAMES FOSTER, L.L.D.,

Hon. Sec. Graduates’ Committee.

#### EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE fears which had begun to be entertained respecting the fate of Drs. Barth and Overweg from the long silence which had succeeded to their departure, in 1851, for the mountainous country of Borgu, have been happily dispelled by despatches and letters received at the Foreign Office and at the Prussian Embassy from the adventurous travellers. They have hitherto, it is announced, escaped all dangers; and are in high health and spirits,—making great progress in their explorations.—We will borrow from our contemporary the *Times* some account of their proceedings since we last introduced them to the notice of our readers,—furnished to that paper by Mr. Petermann.—

“The Sheikh of Bornu and his allies sent forth in the latter end of 1851 an army to invade the countries situated eastward from Lake Tsad, and that army the travellers accompanied, hoping, under their protection, to explore the region as far as Borgu and Waldai. At no great distance from Lake Tsad, however, they were met by the enemy, defeated, and put to flight so suddenly that Barth and Overweg saved their lives and instruments only by a quick retreat.

“Having again reached Kuka, they learnt that another and a very considerable ghazala was to be despatched, led on by the Viceroy of Bornu himself; but this time it was directed against the Sultan of Mandara,—a country to the south of Bornu, already known through Major Denham, who there met with so narrow an escape on a similar occasion. The two travellers, however, were not to be discouraged, and set out again with the Bornuese army, which consisted of about 10,000 horse and the same number of foot soldiers, with innumerable trains of camels and other beasts of burden. On this occasion the army was more fortunate, the enemy retreating as it advanced, and no regular battle even ensued. The army—and the travellers with them—went a considerable distance beyond Denham’s farthest, and were only then stopped by the Serbenel, a very considerable river running into the Shary. The ghazala then returned with a booty of about 5,000 slaves and 10,000 head of cattle, having been absent two months (December 1851 and January 1852). The regions visited are described as most fertile and rich.

“From the end of March to the end of May last Dr. Overweg made a successful journey from Kuka in a south-westerly direction, and reached to within 150 English miles of Yacoba, the great town of the Fellatahs, while Dr. Barth went south-east on a journey to the powerful kingdom of Baghirni. On the 15th of August, the date of Overweg’s latest letter, the former had not yet returned from that country to rejoin his companion at Kuka, their intention then being to push on to the south, towards the Indian Ocean, which to reach is their ultimate goal and the grand object of their gigantic journey, and which other three or four years will be necessary to bring to a close. I refrain from comment upon the geographical results of this highly successful Expedition; but would, in conclusion, only beg to draw attention to one point of great importance as regards commerce and civilization.

“The subject of ascending the Kawa (commonly called Niger) is at present once more seriously thought of in the plan of Lieutenant M’Leod, R.N., which, there is little doubt, is superior to any previous one, and justifies the hope of success. If this project be realized, it would be worthy of consideration to attempt the further exploration of the Tchadda on the same excellent plan. This river, as is well known, unites with the Kawa not far from its mouth, which it certainly rivals, if it does not surpass it in magnitude. That this immense river—a second Niger—extends right into the heart of Inner Africa was conjectured some time since, but only last year was this supposition corroborated by the actual exploration of Dr. Barth, who, in his journey to Adamana, crossed the Benue, a splendid river, half a mile broad and ten feet deep, which he ascertained to be the upper course of the Tchadda. From all that Dr. Barth says in his last, as well as in his previous letters, I am inclined to think that the Tchadda will eventually form the natural and most important line from the west for spreading commerce and civilization into the very heart of Inner Africa, and extinguishing the slave trade by extending European influence to the sources of the slave supply. The Sheikh of Bornu has repeatedly expressed to the two travellers his desire of forming a closer bond of friendship with the English for the purpose of establishing a peaceful and regular commerce, and abolishing the slave trade; and the best proof of his sincerity towards the English is the kind and generous manner in which he has

at all times treated their representatives. The kingdom of Adamana, situated in the valley of the upper Tchadda, with its pastoral and agricultural population, is spoken of as the most beautiful country in Central Africa, and as such may probably become the key to the interior of that continent.

"At present the town of Kano, situated between the Kawara and Lake Tnad, is the great mart of the interior; there the English merchandise coming from the north by the very tedious and imperfect roads through the Great Desert, meets with the American merchandise coming by steam up the Kawara from the south, where, as is well known, American influence is spreading fast. The Great Desert will ever form a natural barrier and prevent the establishing of European commerce of any considerable magnitude; it is to the Kawara and the Tchadda, and more particularly the latter, that we must look as the means of a ready access into the virgin countries and the inexhaustible natural wealth of Inner Africa."

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

##### Eruption of Mount Etna.

HITHERTO I have sent you no report of the antics of Mongibello,—for they have been so varied and capricious that it was impossible to fix the attention and give even a general idea of their gigantic character. Now, however, that the mountain is gradually subsiding into its original state of repose, it will be well to give a brief sketch of its movements within the last two months.

Virgil's description of an eruption might be adopted in the present instance to the letter.—

Sed horridis juxta tōta Etna ruinis:  
Interdumque atram prorupit ad æthera nubem,  
Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla:  
Attollitque globos flammæ, et sidera lambit:  
Interdum scopulos avulsæ viscera montis  
Erigit eructans, liquefactæ saxa sub aurâ  
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exæstat ino.

—All the descriptions that I have read, or heard from eye-witnesses, have embodied most of the features here so truly and finely painted. Still, in the present instance there are many peculiarities which call for a more detailed report,—and which distinguish the present eruption as the grandest and most terrible that we have had for many years.

Its long duration is the first point which strikes us:—for beginning on the night of the 20th and 21st of August, it has continued with greater or less violence down to the present moment. The indications of its approaching activity were, as usual, the drying up of wells in the neighbourhood, the duration of most dense clouds of white smoke which rose like a vast pine tree, hollow rumbling sounds, and three violent shocks, as of an earthquake. Shortly after, towards the east, two new mouths were opened in the site which is known under the name of the Valle del Leone. At first only clouds of a very fine ash were thrown up; which completely covered all the land near the mountain,—and quantities of which being taken up still higher by an impetuous wind, were carried far off into the sea. These, however, were but a small instalment of what was to follow. Immediately afterwards an immense body of lava was vomited forth; which precipitating itself down the mountain with the violence of a torrent, divided into three streams. One of these flowed in the direction of Zaffarana—another in the direction of the Comune di Giarra, more particularly on an estate called Milo, near Giarra. To give an idea of the immense quantity of liquid fire that was thrown out, official statements describe this river of lava as being two miles in breadth at the greatest, and ten palms in depth,—whilst the rapidity with which it moved was such as to cover in one hour a space of not less than 160 palms in extent. It seems, that in a very short time, in consequence of the increasing strength of the eruption, the new mouths were broken up so as to form one only;—from which masses of rock and cinder were thrown into the air to a great height, and falling on the wide extent of country round, carried with them the most fearful ruin. The utmost intensity of the eruption perhaps took place on the 25th, 29th, and 30th of August, and on the 4th of September. The rumbling subterranean thunders were then incessant,—as was also the shaking of the ground. To this add the clouds of smoke and flame which rested like an imperial diadem on the summit—and your readers may form some faint idea of the

magnificent and awful spectacle which Etna on those days presented.

The accidents of the land, and the greater or less quantity of materials thrown out of the mountain, produced a great variety in the course of the streams of lava. Sometimes they appeared to drag their slow length along,—sometimes to precipitate themselves with threatening violence, expanding widely till they covered vast spaces of land, or twisting and twining into the most capricious sinuosities, and according to the varying rapidity of their movements varying their depth and extent. On the 22nd of August the running lava is stated to have been 18 palms deep,—whilst on the 30th it had increased to 240 palms in some places. On the 31st of August the eruption still continued very violent. The lava advancing on the village of Ballo, completely swallowed up several houses on that day, as also the road which divides it from Zaffarana. During the next two days it diminished in power, and hopes were entertained that one or two neighbouring villages might be saved. On the 4th of September, however, it again burst forth with unusual fury—thundering—shaking—and vomiting forth new matter in the direction of Milo. Thus the mountain continued its activity with greater or less violence throughout the whole month. If the lava flowed in smaller quantity, denser clouds of smoke arose, and a greater quantity of ashes and sand were thrown out. During the month of October much activity was manifested, though greater hopes were entertained that the eruptions might soon cease,—and indeed, now we may say that nothing more is to be apprehended.

The damage, however, that has been inflicted on the poor inhabitants is a sad fact, which it is difficult to estimate:—for the course of the lava lay through a country of extraordinary fertility, and abounding in every species of vegetation. Had nothing but ashes been thrown out, all the saints in the calendar would have been *festeggiati*, for nothing is so productive of fertility as volcanic ashes; but what can make any impression on large masses of indurated lava but the slow operation of the elements, or what root for centuries will ever be able to pierce it except the prickly pear? The sufferings and losses of the people have been indeed most severe,—and painful were the scenes which were witnessed by many a curious traveller. In the neighbourhood of Zaffarana, which has suffered the most, the inhabitants at the very commencement of the eruption fled from their homes,—and despairing of ever entering them again, tore away the wood from the roofs and the doorways in order to erect some temporary cabins on a securer site. In the cellars, the wine which is the great article of produce of the soil, and almost the only resource of the inhabitants, was madly thrown about and nearly entirely lost,—from the wells, such water as remained was drawn off to prevent new disasters:—so that, a country once smiling with beauty and teeming with abundance was in a few hours reduced to a mass of ruins, and, like decrepit old age, seemed to be awaiting the approach of the last fell Destroyer. The calculations of the poor people were but too sure:—for shortly the whole district, glowing with the purple grape and every species of fruit, was swallowed up by the sea of fire,—and the labour of years disappeared in a moment.

Those who have witnessed an eruption have been always struck with the apparent sympathy of the vegetable world with the surrounding ruin. As the lava approaches trees, they shrink and tremble, and send forth sounds as if they were sensible of extreme suffering,—and then, swaying backwards and forwards, yield to the power of the remorseless enemy. Such incidents of course, were not unobserved during the recent eruption; and in minds highly excited by the grandeur and terrors of the scene, and more susceptible than usual of impressions, they added not a little to the tragic character of the event.

Of course, every man, woman, and child who could go down, has been to visit Mongibello in all his grandeur;—and we have had the usual quantum of personal adventures and hair-breadth escapes. One and the same, however, has been

the impression of all,—that he who has not seen a volcanic eruption has yet to see the grandest and most terrific object that nature can present.

I conclude this letter with a short description of the scene as I received it from a friend.—

"After much struggling and falling, we at length reached the foot of a steep and rugged hill, soon after midnight,—and there first we caught a glimpse of the eruption, though of our proximity we had been some time before convinced by the roaring and the tremulous movements of the mountain. An hour's climbing brought us to the summit of this hill, which was composed of rock and large blocks of lava; and no easy matter was the ascent, as we had to use both hands and feet, and occasionally were obliged to assist each other up. When, however, we had gained the summit, which was barely large enough to afford our party standing room, the grandeur of the scene was such as no mind can conceive, no tongue describe. On our right, at about the distance of a quarter of a mile, and towering far above us, was an enormous hill of red-hot rock and half-molten lava, from which, at about our level, issued liquid lava, which descending in a stream of about 60 feet in width, precipitated itself into a lake of fire far below us. Facing us was a dark, stern-looking cliff, from which arose immense clouds of smoke and steam, of a deep reddish colour, to twice the height of the mountain,—and which, as the sheet and forked lightning played upon them, incessantly assumed a great variety of hues. At intervals, huge blocks of rock, some as large as a small cottage, and of a white heat, were projected high into the air with great violence, preceded and followed by thunder and deep rumblings, and accompanied by showers of steam and ashes. I never witnessed any thing so awful in my life; and as the thunder pealed high above our heads, and stones were falling all around us, you will readily admit that there was some ground for fear.—Indeed, we quickly changed our position.—On our left, at about the distance of half a mile, and near the bottom of a very deep ravine, was another mass of fire, from which issued a stream of lava. This also threw out large quantities of stone, accompanied by a loud hissing and crackling noise. Perhaps the depth of this ravine below us might have been 1,000 feet. While watching it, we perceived three jets of lava break forth from the rocks above the large stream; and nearly at the same time three others broke forth from the face of the cliffs outside the old crater,—whilst clouds of remarkably fine ashes were continually pouring down upon us, annoying and nearly blinding us. One other element of grandeur I mention, and then I have done. During the whole time we stood there, there raged such a storm of wind that we were obliged to cling to one another, and sometimes to throw ourselves on the ground.

"But my head is dizzy,—confounded with what I have seen and heard. You may compare it to anything you like:—the day of Judgment, the destruction of the world,—anything visible or invisible. I who have seen it retain nothing but one grand general impression of terror and grandeur,—made up of fire and smoke, and darkness, and thunder and lightning, and as of a ruined world opening at a hundred points and spouting liquid fire."

H. W.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

IN anticipation of our ordinary report of the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on Thursday evening,—at which Mr. Lott brought forward his motion for rescinding the lately adopted statute in favour of the two-guinea subscription,—we have the satisfaction to announce, that Mr. Drake's amendment was carried in full house. This amendment declared it to be inexpedient to discuss the new laws until they shall have had a fair trial,—so that the cause of high price was lost without coming to the honour of a direct vote.—The opposition, we are bound to say, was conducted by some of the Fellows in a taste and spirit very reprehensible. Even a zeal which is eager enough to forget figures and defy logic might, we submit, have stopped short of the use of terms such as were employed in the discussion of Thursday night.



But men like Mr. Pettigrew throw their words about, careless whom they hit or whom they miss, so that there be hubbub enough; and often find, as he did on Thursday night, that language is a two-edged sword,—a weapon very dangerous to the wielder when in unskilful hands.—Speaking of Mr. Pettigrew,—we have a little matter to settle with that gentleman on our own account.—In the new edition which, as we mentioned last week, he has issued of his pamphlet on the subject of the 'War of the Antiquaries,' there is a passage which—though we did not then choose to interrupt our argument for its sake—we must not finally pass over without the notice it deserves.—"There is," says Mr. Pettigrew, "one thing more essential than all, and that is, avoiding communication with, or placing in a conspicuous position, those members of the press who, having the power of writing anonymously, have not hesitated to make their organ the instrument of personal abuse, directed against those from whom they chance to differ in opinion, or who may not be found favourable to their views, or adverse to their objects and desires."—The point of the paragraph thus maliciously charged Mr. Pettigrew directs against ourselves, in a note—wherein his readers are informed that the "organ" above alluded to is, the *Athenæum*.—Our readers already know, that Mr. Pettigrew is far from being strong on the ground of logic,—and they have good evidence here that he is, if possible, yet weaker in the matter of syntax. The intricacies and involvements of a passage like the above might have been purposely contrived to hide himself in from any answer which we might be disposed to give,—and if Mr. Pettigrew were skilful in taking advantage of his own blundering, he might easily present himself at some other issue out of the paragraph than that at which we await him. But through the structural confusion of his sentences we can hunt out his meaning surely enough, by the strong scent of the animus of which we have had former experience,—and with it we must deal as our lawful game.—We presume, it cannot be considered unfair to suppose, that a gentleman who attributes literary immorality wholesale, and quite as a matter of course, founds his right to do so on his own conscious practice:—but if this be so, we must tell Mr. Pettigrew that the *Athenæum* shall not march through Coventry in his moral corse. We beg to assure him, that the *Athenæum* is the "organ" of principles—not parties,—and that no gentleman, or body of gentlemen, has power to sway it to his or their purposes,—or in the slightest degree to influence its opinions, excepting by means of the principles which they employ. We beg further to inform Mr. Pettigrew that the gentlemen at whom it is probable that he points as "members of the press," amongst the Antiquaries, are the very last who would expect to make the *Athenæum* their organ,—and we believe the very last who would care to have the *Athenæum* for an ally if they thought it a journal with which they could so tamper. The *Athenæum*, we assure Mr. Pettigrew, is an "organ" which plays its own tunes:—and though all this may be unintelligible to Mr. Pettigrew, it is not useless that we should state it for the information of his more clear-sighted friends.

It is not often that poetical notices are to be found in that dry, matter-of-fact, twice-a-week paper, the *London Gazette*,—but it so happens that the *Gazette* of last week is unusually poetical. Her Majesty's Ministers have taken up Shakespeare's House,—and the Solicitor of the Board of Works gives notice in the usual official organ for such notices, the *London Gazette*, "that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act to vest in the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and their successors, certain messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, situate in Henley Street, in the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick (a certain portion whereof is commonly called or known by the name of 'Shakespeare's House,' upon trust to provide for the care and preservation of the said portion known as 'Shakespeare's House,' and to permit the public to have access thereto at such times, subject to such conditions, and under such rules and regulations as the

said Commissioners may from time to time prescribe." It is further intended to empower the Commissioners "to pull down certain other portions of the said premises, and to demise or let the materials of the portions to be pulled down, and to receive the proceeds thereof, and also the rents and profits of the portions let, or to be let, and to apply the same, and also such monies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament for the purposes aforesaid."—Should this Act pass the Legislature, lasting thanks will be due to Lord John Manners for his services in settling a national property on the British nation.—The pulling down, we may add, will not include any portion of "Shakespeare's House." It has for its object the isolation of the "House," and its protection against fire.

The papers this week contain a curious exemplification of the comparative appreciation of public services bestowed by the public. A Committee has been in existence for twenty years for the purpose of erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Sir James Mackintosh,—and after twenty years' exertion, all that Lord Lansdowne and Lords John Russell and Mahon, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Rogers can, with their own liberal subscriptions, induce people to subscribe is about 550*l.*—little more than one of the thirteen sums of 500*l.* put down during the present week by noblemen and gentlemen for the Wellington College. There is a lesson to be read in this subscription. It was got up in a drawing-room at first,—and never got much beyond the hall-door of Lansdowne House. To revive such a subscription for a man, however famous, who has been many years dead, seems nearly a hopeless matter. How the single subscription for the dead Nelson flagged some fifteen years since,—and how liberally subscriptions flowed in at the same time for at least five statues for the then living Wellington!

In our notice, last week, of Miss O'Connell's 'Excursions in Ireland,' we hazarded a conjecture, from internal evidence, that the writer was one of the nieces of the late Daniel O'Connell,—but referred to an assertion which we had seen in an Irish paper, the *Cork Examiner*, which denied, in somewhat strong terms, that the book was by any member of that family. We have Mr. Bentley's assurance that our conjecture was right,—that the work is by a niece of the late Daniel O'Connell.

A vacancy having occurred in the Prussian "Order of Merit" by the death of the poet Moore, the cross has been given by King Frederick-William to our distinguished countryman and correspondent, Col. Rawlinson—at the recommendation, as the custom is in this literary and scientific Order of Knighthood, of the Berlin Royal Academy.

It has often been complained that the Medical Examinations which candidates for a licence to practise medicine have to undergo are not sufficiently practical,—that in fact they are examined on any thing rather than that which is to be the object of their lives—disease at the bed side. Men ignorant of the symptoms of disease have obtained the highest honours of our medical colleges,—whilst those perfectly cognizant of the practical part of their profession have been refused a licence to practise. We are glad to find, that the London University has at length set the example of making a part of their examination practical. To prevent the possibility of patients being seen previously by the candidates at the public London Hospitals, a ward has been selected at the Fever Hospital in Islington,—and persons labouring under various diseases are placed in this ward, and the candidates for licence required to examine and prescribe for them under the inspection of the examiners of the University. The examiners, we understand, attach great importance to this part of the examination,—and we think rightly. The only test of a man's fitness to practise the medical profession is, surely, the ability which he possesses to apply his knowledge to the discovery and cure of disease. In the absence of such test, it is almost frightful to think how many young men have been sent out to practise medicine with the whole practical part of their profession to learn empirically in the course of their practice.

A breakfast was given, on the 17th instast, by the promoters of cheap international postage, at the house of the Society of Arts, in John Street, Adelphi,—Lord Granville, the President of the Association, being in the chair. There were present a large number of members of Parliament, and between thirty and forty deputies from the various Chambers of Commerce and other commercial associations throughout the kingdom. The proceedings and plans of the Association were explained by its President, Lord Granville, Sir J. Burgoyne, and Mr. Cole. Mr. Hume warmly advocated the adoption of a Penny Postage for the Colonies,—and quoted the opinion of Sir Robert Peel in its favour, as given to him a day or two before Sir Robert quitted office. The scientific world was represented by Lord Wrottesley, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Association, and by Sir Roderick Murchison—and the Association for the Amendment of the Law by the Earl of Harrowby.

The Oxford papers mention that a Society for Debates on the subject of University Reform has recently been formed among the tutors and Masters in that University.

In the Court of Queen's Bench a decision has this week been rendered by Lord Campbell which is important for the principles that it consecrates and the terms in which it states them,—and carries strongly to English hearts that sense of personal freedom whose value is more profoundly felt because of all that is going forward in most of the nations around. General Sir Charles Napier had applied to the Court for leave to file a criminal information against Mr. Murray, as proprietor, printer, and publisher of the *Quarterly Review*,—in respect of an article in that periodical which Sir Charles alleged to contain a libel on his character.—We will give the Chief Justice's own words.—

"Lord Campbell was of opinion that the Court could not interfere in this case. If there had been any passage written with the intention of calumniating Sir Charles Napier, their Lordships would undoubtedly have extended to him the protection of the Court. But he could find nothing showing such an intention. The article seemed to him to be an historical essay, turning on a disputed point as to whether the Amerecs of Scinde were harshly treated or not. On that point of course the Court could say nothing. It would be, in fact, encroaching on the liberty of the press if their Lordships said a criminal information should issue under these circumstances. Whatever might be the case elsewhere, we in England possessed a free press, which he trusted would ever continue to discuss every question of history, as well modern as ancient, without apprehending applications like that before the Court. It was true that in times when the law of libel was yet unsettled, or settled at best in a vexatious and tyrannical manner, it was liable to accuse any officer of the Crown of incompetency; but that doctrine was long since exploded, and now there was no impropriety in questioning the capability of any public functionary to discharge his duty."

—These are golden doctrines,—the fruits of long struggle:—and such as we trust never to see risked on that sea of anarchy which has engulfed all that was noble or hopeful in France,—and rendered back out of its waves, for the punishment of those who stirred them—more hideous for the grave in which it had been laid—the buried Despotism of the past.

The appearance of eminent political personages on the platforms of our Literary and Mechanics' Institutions is becoming a fact so common as to lose the gloss of novelty,—gaining something better. We see by the papers that Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Attorney-General to the late Government, is about to deliver a course of lectures to the members of the Southampton Polytechnic Institution,—a social fact scarcely less noticeable than the appearance of the late Premier at a similar institution in Leeds; because, of all men living, the men of abstracts and precedents have been the last to recognize social and intellectual rights in the million. It is an incontestable sign of a progress in society when we see the successor of a Mansfield and an Eldon forgetting for a moment the technicalities of his calling in order to instruct the many, by gratuitous lectures, in a distant provincial town.—The Earl of Carlisle—who enjoys the honourable distinction of having introduced this worthy practice amongst men of rank and station—is about to read a paper to the members of the Sheffield Mechanics' Institute, on the writings of the poet Gray.—It has also been announced, that the Duke of Newcastle has pro-

vised to deliver a lecture at the Mechanics' Institute lately established in the town of Workshop.

A company is forming for the purpose of draining Lake Fucino, and restoring the Claudius Canal. The prospects of return for the investment consist in the land thus to be recovered, and the antiquities likely to be found; for Lake Fucino, in consequence of its ceasing to discharge its waters, has submerged several towns and dwellings on its banks. The engineer of the scheme is Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, son of the celebrated Olinthus Gregory.

In the almost absolute dearth of literary intelligence in France, the press of that country is busy with the project of a collection of "The Works of the Emperor Napoleon I." to be completed in thirty-five folio volumes. According to the prospectus, this national work is to be the Koran of the new era of France,—and is important not only in a literary and historical sense, but as a machine and an interpreter of Government. What this testament—"presented by France to Europe"—is to consist of, no one seems as yet able to explain. Napoleon's known letters, speeches, and dictations will clearly not fill thirty-five folio volumes. But we have already an idea how the Book of Napoleon is likely to be made up. It is whispered about in Paris that since December, 1848, Louis Napoleon has discovered an immense mass of his uncle's writings,—so that, it is promised that the new publication will contain a complete exposition of Napoleonic institutions, of the resources of the Empire, and of the future career of the dynasty! From this statement it would seem, that the dead Emperor is to be the living one, what the angel was to Mohammed. When anything goes wrong with the new dynasty, what more easy than to bring out a new testament from the Emperor?—Truly, the times seem running in strange cycles lately. On one side we see Crystal Palaces rising up, railways and telegraphs, cheap postage, and multiplied intellectual activities,—on the other side—contemporaneous and co existing—ignorance, servility, and superstition worthy of the sixteenth century. Could we imagine this moral contradiction other than a passing nightmare, certain to vanish with the returning daylight, the present aspect of things, intellectual and literary, on the continent of Europe would be sad in the extreme.

A sale of the late Baron de Tremont's large collection of autographs and historical antiquities is to commence on the 9th of next month in Paris, and is expected to last a fortnight. A false report has been current in France and elsewhere as to the disposition of these historical treasures. It has generally been asserted, that they were bequeathed by their owner to the *Bibliothèque Nationale*; but it now turns out, that the bulk of the late Baron's fortune has been left to certain charities, and it is on behalf of these institutions that the sale is announced.—Among the autographs there, is a series of letters from all the Kings of France since Louis the Seventh.

A remarkable instance of the power of a single person earnestly working out one idea to compete with governing bodies in the collection of data, is furnished by the success of Herr Otto Hübner, of Berlin. This indefatigable statist has been for some time past in communication with the heads of departments in the several European and other States for the purpose of giving and receiving statistical information,—receiving it for use in his 'Collection of Tariffs of all Nations,' his 'Statistical Survey,' printed on a single sheet, or his 'Statistical Annuary.' By the perfection of his arrangements, Herr Hübner is stated to be now able to supply Governments with tabular information respecting other countries more expeditiously than it can be got by them through diplomatic agency,—and thus to give them a motive for keeping him well informed so far as the official returns of each are concerned. Our own Board of Trade is said to have furnished him with most copious and valuable papers. By this and similar arrangements, Herr Hübner has been able to form what may be termed a central archive of reference,—which he very courteously puts at the service of scientific men in search of

information necessary for their studies. Berlin has long been famous for its statistics. The military returns there published are a model for Europe,—and the official report on a Prussian campaign is one of the most valuable documents that can fall into the hands of a military historian. Von Reden has a great and well-earned reputation in this line, but even he must now veil his head before the all-statistical Herr Hübner.

Our attention has been drawn to an erroneous statement copied into our columns last month from the Jurors' Report,—which we may take the present opportunity to correct. The Report made by the jurors on this department of the Great Exhibition contains a goodly array of facts bearing on the past history and present condition of the typographic arts in this and other countries. When this document came into our hands, it occurred to us on reading it that underlying the mere facts of the case as there given were certain morals which it would be useful to point out. While doing this, it did not strike us as being necessary to verify each separate fact in a Report drawn up by a Jury specially appointed to compose the document on the ground of their special knowledge of the subject in hand,—and, in illustration of our argument, we quoted the facts as we found them there stated. The error thus transferred to our columns [see ante, p. 1093] lies in these words from the Jurors' Report:—"The Popes Sixtus V., Leo X., and Clement XIV. founded the celebrated printing-office of the Vatican." This statement is erroneous in more than one particular,—the Popes being here out of chronological order, and the actual reigns being far apart. The mis-statement rests with the Jurors,—and we must leave these gentlemen to correct it as they can in the proper place. Their error in no degree affects our argument, or touches the moral that we sought to draw from the singular inactivity of the Italian press in our generation as compared against its great achievements in former times. But it may be useful to refer to it here,—as well for the sake of literal exactness in our own columns as for the benefit of those who should see to its correction elsewhere.

**THE LYING IN STATE, WALMER CASTLE, AND THE DUKES CHAMBER,** are now added to the Diorama THE LIFE OF WELLINGTON (as exhibited before Her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the late Duke), being the only complete illustration of HIS GRACE'S MILITARY CAREER ever exhibited. Daily, at 7 and 8 o'clock.—Admission, 1s, 2s, 6d., and 3s. GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.

**THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.**—THIS NEW MOVING PANORAMA, Painted from Sketches made upon the spot, by J. E. B. Smith, Esq., is EXHIBITED daily at 300, Regent Street, next the Polytechnic. Among the principal Scenes are Plymouth Sound—Madeira—Cape of Good Hope—South Sea Whale Fishing—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Digging—Mount Alexander—Sydney—The Blue Mountains—Summerhill Creek—Ophir—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Night.—Admission, 1s, 2s, 6d., and 3s. The Road to the Digging, and Eight o'clock.—The Descriptive Lecture is given by Mr. Prout.

**GREAT GLOBE.**—Mr. WYLD'S large MODEL OF THE EARTH, also of the ARCTIC REGIONS, in Leicester Square, open from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m. Lectures hourly upon every subject of Geographical Science. A Collection of Models and Maps for reference.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

Mr. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce, that his ASCENT OF MOUNT BLANC will RE-OPEN for the Winter Season, with several additions and improvements, on MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., in the Large Room of the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. During the recess, the entrance has been made to the Area and Gallery; the ventilation has been especially attended to, and the room decorated in an entirely novel and characteristic manner. All the views have been re-extended, and the changes in the localities up to the last month carefully introduced. The commencement of the ascent has been greatly extended, and now contains new views of the Pelierins, the Wood, the dangerous path from the base of the Aiguille du Midi to the upper moraine of the Glacier des Boissons; and the arrival at the Pierre d'Echelle. There has also been added, a view of the Halt on the summit of Mount Blanc, with the view of the Hospice of St. Nicholas, and the covered Bridge over the Drance at Martigny; the Gardens of the Palais Royal by night; the magnificent pass of the Tête Noire, between Chamouni and the Vallée, from the granite gallery below the hotel, and overlooking the Valley of Trient; and a very faithful view of Chamouni, taken from Eisenkramer's belvedere, during the inundation of the 17th of September last, when the Arve carried away the ball of the Hospice de St. Nicholas, and the foot-bridge at the Hôtel de Londres. The whole of the illustrations are painted by Mr. William Beverly. The proscenium represents a Swiss chalet of the actual site, built after a model made expressly by Kehrl of Chamouni. The flowers and Alpine herbage have been furnished by the Maison Frérot-Wenzel, Rue St. Denis; and the fountains and novel gas arrangements by Leclerc, of the Boulevard Foissons, Paris. The Boxes will be opened at Half-past seven, and the lecture commence punctually at Eight o'clock.—Prices of admission: Stalls, (Numbered and Reserved, which can be taken in advance from the Plan at the Hall, every day from 11 to 4) 3s. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. respectively. The Boxes, 10s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. respectively. The Stalls, Area of the Hall, 2s.; Gallery 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s. A Private Box, to hold Three Persons, may be had on early application, price 15s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. extra chair 15s. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

## SCIENTIFIC

### SOCIETIES.

**GEOGRAPHICAL.**—Nov. 22.—Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair. Fifteen new members were elected, Capt. Inglefield, R.N., read a paper 'On his recent Voyage to the Arctic Regions in Search of Sir John Franklin.' Our readers will remember, that the Isabel screw steamer, 140 tons, had originally been fitted out by Lady Franklin, assisted to some extent by the President and Fellows of this Society; and her Ladyship's original plan of sending the vessel round by Behring's Straits not being able to be carried into effect, she had offered the ship to the Admiralty as an addition to the Expedition which was fitted out by the Government for the exploration of the Northern Seas. This proposal was declined; and her Ladyship then offered to give the vessel to any competent person who would convey to Sir Edward Belcher the ample supply of provisions and stores which had been placed in her. Capt. Inglefield accepted the offer,—undertaking the further equipment of the vessel, the wages of the crew, and other charges, for which he was to be compensated on his return to England by the sale of the ship. He had first proposed to go by the route proposed by Mr. Petermann, by Spitzbergen; but by the advice of his friends he had relinquished the idea, as unsafe for a single vessel, and turned his attention to the northern Sounds at the head of Baffin's Bay, hitherto unexplored, and, indeed, only named as seen from a distance of fifty to sixty miles. Failing in his attempt to reach Smith's or Jones's Sound, he proposed visiting Beechey Island, the depot of Sir Edward Belcher's squadron, and making offer of his surplus stores, in compliance with Lady Franklin's original intention; and failing that again, to make search for the crews of the berg-borne ships along the western coast of Baffin's Bay and Labrador.—Capt. Inglefield having briefly narrated these facts, said, that he sailed from the Thames on the 6th of July last, and from Peterhead on the 10th of the same month. Leaving Upernivik on the 16th of August, where he obtained dogs for sledges, he pressed forward in the direction of Cape York, taking observations whenever practicable. In sailing and steaming through that archipelago of islands, numbers of icebergs of vast dimensions were encountered, which were ever and anon splitting with the roar of a thousand cannon, and sending from their reeling bases a swell that was sometimes perceptible at an incredible distance. Here, a great quantity of drifting seaweed was seen. Passing the crimson cliffs, alluded to by Sir John Ross, there were counted during the day from the crow's-nest 180 icebergs, many of them of gigantic proportions. He then proceeded to Cape Athol; and on the 23rd he paid a visit to Ominack, the spot named by Adam Beck as that on which Capt. Franklin and his crew had been murdered, and at which place he said their bones would be found buried in a cairn. He accordingly landed, and closely examined the place; but no traces of anything European could be found, but a piece of handkerchief, a piece of rope, a piece of iron hoop, and a nail on which the Queen's arms had been impressed,—and these articles had no doubt been left by her Majesty's ship North Star, which had wintered near to this spot. He (the gallant captain) found an ugly cairn upwards of six feet high, and covered with heavy stones. His desire to view the contents was much whetted by the fact that on removing the upper stones a quantity of bones were found. The cairn was soon levelled to the base, and the earth dug out to a foot depth through the frozen soil; but great was his satisfaction at finding, on the authority of the naturalists, that the bones were those of the whale, the walrus, and of different fishes,—and that there was nothing like those of any human being. He was consequently satisfied beyond all doubt that there was no truth whatever in the statement of Adam Beck, and that no such fate as he had related had befallen their missing countrymen. On the shores of Whale Sound he found a number of natives, who on seeing the crew indulged in immoderate laughter, and expressed the utmost astonishment at their clothing. They



had evidently never seen Europeans before, but they soon became friendly, and many of the small articles that lay on the table were purchased of them; the most singular of these was perhaps a vessel called a pot-stone, which they used to melt their blubber in. These vessels are hollowed out of solid stones by means of a harder kind of stone, and the formation of one is a work requiring immense time and labour. Notwithstanding that he left England three months later than the Expedition of last year, Capt. Inglefield had succeeded in reaching a higher latitude than had been attained in previous voyages, and he had explored and laid down 600 miles of new coast line,—determining also that the entrance into Whale Sound was a great strait passing, he believed, into the Arctic basin, and thus apparently defining Greenland as an island. At the entrance of this strait he had discovered a cluster of islands, which he had rapidly surveyed, and laid down upon his chart. To this strait he had given the name of Murchison's Straits, and the principal island he had called Northumberland Island. Leaving this Sound, as it had hitherto been termed, he sailed northward in the direction of Smith's Sound, and there found a great extent of sea stretching far before him. On the 27th of August, at 2 P.M., he attained the latitude of 78° 35' (nearly 120 miles farther north than any former voyagers). He was then in a great sea, the entrance of which was thirty-five miles across, only partially encumbered with ice, and which, upon the eastern shore, seemed perfectly navigable. He had thus, he believed, entered the great Polar Basin, and he thought that he would have been able to push through in the direction of Behring's Strait had not a gale arisen which fairly blew him out of it, and defied his utmost efforts; for the small high-pressure engine with which the *Isabel* was fitted was only equal to pushing forward the vessel in calms or light winds. After some hours of great exertion, he was providentially released from the ice which had surrounded him; and then, after closely examining the western shore, he entered Jones's Sound on the 30th of August. Here he penetrated to longitude 84°, and found at this point that the north coast suddenly trended away to the north-west, whilst the southern shore continued westerly as far as the eye could reach; but no land could be distinguished at the bottom of the sound, nor could any trace of the missing Expedition be discovered. On the 1st of September he sailed from Jones's Sound with the intention of communicating with the squadron of Sir Edward Belcher. He reached Beechey Island on the 7th of September, and after depositing his letter bags and receiving others in return for England, sailed the same day with a view to commence a more detailed examination of the western shores of Baffin's Bay than former navigators had been able to bestow on that coast. Again he was unsuccessful in finding any traces of the missing Expedition on these shores, which he explored as far south as the River Clyde, where he found the ice fixed to the land, and stretching nearly across Baffin's Bay. He was thus carried over to the eastern shore in the neighbourhood of Disco Island, where he encountered a succession of gales the most violent he ever witnessed, and which rendered the vast icebergs that surrounded the coasts doubly dangerous. After several fruitless efforts to get into Northumberland Inlet, where he intended to winter, he was, at the earnest representations of his ice-masters, forced to relinquish the attempt,—and bore up for England on the 14th of October, arriving at Peterhead exactly four months from the day he sailed.—Captain Inglefield then made some observations upon the search for the missing vessels, and gave it as his opinion that the Government Expedition was undoubtedly on the right track. Reviewing his geographic discoveries, and taking into consideration the strong current which he found setting from the south to the north, and through Murchison's Strait, he could not but feel sure that he had discovered and entered the Polar Basin, and that possibly that strait and Smith's Sound were both entrances into that basin. The formation of the land and other circumstances to which he briefly alluded induced him to believe that Baffin's Bay could no longer be considered as a mere bay,

but rather as an arm of communication, and that the Polar Sea might be said to commence from Lancaster Sound on the westward, and from Whale Sound on the eastward. With respect to the animal life which existed in the parts that he had visited, he drew attention to the fact that the species of Mollusca—viz., the *Clio borealis* and the *C. sagitta*—on which the whale principally fed were found by the surgeon of his Expedition, Dr. Sutherland, to be more numerous and larger in Whale Sound than in any other locality he had visited, and that the sea-birds *Mollus* (*Fulmar Petrel*) and *Loons* were abundant. Capt. Inglefield stated, that on one occasion he sailed through positive shoals of birds, and that as far as the eye could reach the surface of the water was covered with these creatures, and that they appeared to be so completely gorged as to be apparently unwilling to move as his ship ploughed her way among them. It was evident, therefore, that plentiful supplies of food might be within Franklin's reach.

Sir John Ross regretted that he had no opportunity of seeing Capt. Inglefield before he had left England, for then he could have described to him the exact spot to which Adam Beck's narrative referred. Adam Beck denied that it was at Ominack; so that whether his tale was true or false, it had not been tested by the gallant captain. The last season had been a particularly open one; but experience led to the conclusion that it would be certainly followed by several very severe ones in succession. If Sir E. Belcher, therefore, had not found the north-west passage, in which case he would be home in March, he would be inextricably frozen in. He mentioned this because, if the Expedition was not forthcoming next year it would be the duty of Government in 1854 to send out relief. He (Sir J. Ross) had left England at just such a season, and had been frozen in for three years.—Mr. Seeman said, that when he was in the Arctic regions, on the Behring's Straits side, he had often heard such stories as that of Adam Beck; but the tales of the Esquimaux generally rested on such untrustworthy foundation that they paid no heed to them.—Mr. Petermann and Capt. Penny combated the theory of Capt. Inglefield as to the communication of Baffin's Bay with the Polar Basin, upon arguments based upon the currents of those seas.—Capt. Inglefield defended his hypothesis. He rested his views of Adam Beck's story upon the almost entire absence of wood, and upon the careful manner in which a bit of iron, evidently intended for a needle, had been found wrapped up in a tent at Ominack, which was admitted to be at all events near the scene of the supposed murder of Sir John Franklin and his crew. Had that catastrophe really taken place, it was impossible but that more iron and wood would have been found.—The Duke of Argyll inquired if the natives spoke of any communication between Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Sea.—Capt. Inglefield replied, that they had been unable to procure an interpreter, there being an indisposition on the part of the Danish Government to permit them to go. They had made, however, all the inquiries they could, but the natives did not speak of any such communication.—The gallant Captain, in conclusion, trusted that he should not be compelled to part with the *Isabel*; but that he should again be able to offer his services to the public and to Lady Franklin,—for he still thought that Sir John was to be found. He was most anxious to attempt the track described by Mr. Petermann, and first submitted to the public by Mr. Petermann in the *Athenæum*, [ante, p. 82.]

GEOLOGICAL.—Nov. 17.—W. Hopkins, Esq., President, in the chair.—T. Davidson, Esq., was elected a Fellow.—The following communications were read:—'Notice of the occurrence of an Earthquake in the Azores on the night of the 16th of April, 1852,' by C. Hunt, Esq., Consul.—'On the Geology of Southern Africa,' by A. G. Bain, Esq. This memoir was illustrated by a finely-executed geological map of the country south of the Orange river—several geological sections of the same district—and a fine suite of rocks and fossils;—this collection being supple-

mentary to a still more extensive series previously sent. The paper gave a general view of the most interesting and important facts connected with the geological structure of the southern extremity of the African Continent.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Nov. 24.—Sir J. Dorant in the chair.—Mr. Hogg read a letter from Mr. Babington, who is engaged on the publication of the fragment of the *Hyperides*, lately found in Egypt by Mr. Arden. In this letter Mr. Babington stated, that he had no doubt that the first and second oration both belonged to *Hyperides*,—the first being proved from Pollux, and the second from Harpocration. Besides which, there was internal evidence in favour of this view. Mr. Babington added, that he hoped the whole publication would be ready in January next.—Mr. Hogg read the continuation of the paper 'On *Acrae* in Sicily,' which he had commenced at the last meeting. He stated, that the 'Duca di Sorra di Falco' had satisfactorily shown that the place itself was founded B.C. 665, by a colony from Syracuse; but that little was preserved of its history beyond the fact that it remained united to the mother city till the time of Hiero II., who died B.C. 216,—when it fell into the hands of the Romans, being comprehended within the district which formed the kingdom of Syracuse. Mr. Hogg went on to remark on the existence at *Acrae* of both a Theatre and an Odeum,—and to point out the distinction in character between the two buildings. The former, he showed, was cut out of the living rock, and had had seats placed upon it, which have now for the most part disappeared. It was divided by staircases into nine wedges (*cunei*), in each of which were comprehended twelve rows of seats. The view from it was very fine,—in front the fertile valleys of *Acrae*; behind, the majestic outline of *Etna*. The Odeum was placed close to the Theatre, a little to the west. It seemed to have been usual to construct them nearly in the same form as the theatres, but smaller. They were also covered over, so as to protect those who were listening to recitation of poems from rain. Mr. Hogg, in conclusion, stated that his paper was about to be published in the forthcoming number of the 'Museum of Classical Antiquities.'

NUMISMATIC.—Nov. 25.—Lord Londesborough in the chair.—Mr. Evans read a paper 'On a Gold Coin, believed by him to be unique, a new Noble of Edward the Fourth.' Mr. Evans pointed out that the weight alone (107½ grains) was sufficient to prove that it could not have been struck under Edward the Third, as no nobles were coined of less weight than 119½ grains till A.D. 1411, thirty-four years after his death. The workmanship, also, and the shape of the letters point to a considerably later date, and offer a strong resemblance to what we find on the nobles of Henry the Fifth. It was discovered in company with one of these. It is remarkable that the die from which this coin was struck appears to have been intended for the nobles of Henry;—the H in the centre, though partially obliterated by an E which has been struck over it, being still quite perceptible. The coin itself is in the finest possible preservation.—Mr. Vaux (Secretary) read a paper 'On some rare *Bachian* Coins which have lately been acquired for the British Museum.' Of these, the most remarkable were,—an *Amyntas*, in silver, which, Mr. Vaux stated his belief, was unique,—and two remarkable coins of *Hippostratus*, also in silver. Very little is known from history of either of these princes,—but their coins indicate the existence of a monarchy of considerable power.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Nov. 15.—Mr. Mocatta, V.P., in the chair.—'Suggestions for Altering and Enlarging the present National Gallery,' by Mr. C. H. Smith. The author first considered the question of the injury supposed to be sustained by the national pictures from the atmosphere of the metropolis,—and argued, from their condition and from that of provincial collections, that this injury was purely imaginary. Attaching the greatest importance to retaining the collection in the metropolis itself, as affording

the utmost facility for constant study, he proceeded to point out a plan for enlarging the present building and improving its principal façade. Mr. Smith's idea is, to adopt the site of St. Martin's Workhouse,—which extends from Duke's Court to Hemming's Row, and to the lower part of Castle Street. Especially regarding economy in this arrangement, Mr. Smith suggested the maintenance of those thoroughfares, connecting the new with the existing structure by arches across Duke's Court on the level of the principal floor. Besides rendering usefully available, either for the Royal Academy or for the National Gallery, the large central space now appropriated to vestibules, &c., the plan shown by the lecturer proved that a number of galleries, far superior in size and proportion to the present rooms, might be provided on the site suggested; leaving the ground-floor available for general purposes. He further proposed a simple re-arrangement of the architectural features of the main elevation, at a cost of only 3,000*l.*, adding the four side columns to the eight of which the portico at present consists; and raising a large central dome to supersede the insignificant cupola which now surmounts the centre. Or, the whole front might be entirely re-constructed to any design for less than 15,000*l.*—In the discussion which ensued, Mr. G. Foggo and Mr. E. T. Parris gave some information in support of the view that the use of magilp, and other injudicious treatment, rather than atmospheric influences, had produced the injury complained of in the national pictures. Some objections of detail were taken to Mr. Smith's project; but its ingenuity was acknowledged, and a vote of thanks was passed.

**MICROSCOPICAL.**—Nov. 24.—G. Jackson, Esq., in the chair.—T. Redwood, Esq., the Rev. W. Brown, S. Osborne, Esq., H. Ludlam, Esq., and E. F. Tschmacher, Esq., were elected members.—A paper was read by Mr. Hodgson 'On the Reproduction and Delineation of Microscopic Forms.'—The author went into the history of the attempts made to delineate microscopic objects by means of the Daguerreotype and Talbotype. He referred more especially to the labours of Dormé, Claudet, Carpenter, and Kingsley. He stated his conviction that till we could engrave from Daguerreotype plates, photography would be of little service to the microscopist, and recommended sketches from the camera lucida, as much superior for the delineation of microscopic objects.—Mr. Delarue stated that he could not agree with the author as to his estimate of the value of photography to the microscopist. So highly did he think of it, that he had recommended the Council of the Society of Arts to present Mr. Delves with a medal, for the series of representations which he had exhibited at the last Meeting of the Microscopical Society.—Mr. Shadbolt believed that photography would be of great service in delineating microscopic objects,—and exhibited a very beautiful representation of the bee's tongue, which he had succeeded in producing upon a surface of collodion.—Mr. Bowerbank saw no reason why we should not be able to print from photographic negatives with as much ease as we now print from a drawing on steel or on stone.—Mr. Hogg stated, that he should long since have published such plates, but for Mr. Fox Talbot's patent:—as that gentleman had now presented his patent to the public, such plates would not be long in making their appearance.—Mr. Varley pointed out some optical difficulties in presenting thick objects upon a flat surface by means of photography,—and recommended a greater focal length for the object-glass, and a wider aperture.—The Chairman stated, that he believed all the optical difficulties might be easily removed.—A beautiful series of photographic representations, by a French artist, was exhibited by Mr. Baillière.

**STATISTICAL.**—Nov. 15.—Lord Overstone, President, in the chair.—The President opened the meeting, the first of the session, with an address, in which he referred to the loss which the Society had sustained in the decease of Mr. G. R. Porter and of Mr. J. Fletcher.—'On the History and

Consumption of Tobacco,' by J. Crawford, Esq., contained some details respecting the first introduction of that plant into Europe. It appears to have been unknown to the Old World until introduced by the Spaniards from the New World,—hence the author traced the derivation of the name to the Spanish word *Tobaco*, but from what source the Spanish word itself was derived was by no means certain. The rapidity of its diffusion he considered was one of the remarkable facts in the history of commerce, and was to be attributed to the wide geographical bounds within which it may be grown, to its consequent cheapness, but above all to its narcotic quality. Forty different species had been described by botanists, and prices ranged from 4*d.* per lb. for Canada, to 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for best Havannah. The plant was introduced into France by Nicot in 1560, and into England by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1586;—and it would appear by King James's celebrated "Counterblast," that in the short space of thirty years the practice of smoking had become surprisingly common in this country,—that large sums were expended upon it, some lavishing three and some four hundred pounds per annum upon this "precious stinke,"—which His Majesty grotesquely stigmatizes as "a custome loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the blacke stinking fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible Stigian smoke of the pit that is bottomlesse." Notwithstanding the "Counterblast," the consumption in England went on increasing, and probably tobacco is now, next to salt, the vegetable product most generally consumed by man,—there being no climate in which it is not used—no nationality which has not adopted it. The following table exhibits the rapid increase in its consumption during the last thirty years:—

| Years. | Consumption. | Duty per lb. | Revenue.  | Population. | Consumption per head. |
|--------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
|        | lb.          |              | £         |             |                       |
| 1821   | 15,598,152   | 4 <i>s.</i>  | 3,122,583 | 21,262,960  | 11.71                 |
| 1831   | 19,533,341   | 3 <i>s.</i>  | 2,964,392 | 24,416,439  | 12.80                 |
| 1841   | 22,319,369   | 3 <i>s.</i>  | 3,560,163 | 27,019,672  | 13.21                 |
| 1851   | 28,062,978   | 3 <i>s.</i>  | 4,463,768 | 27,452,262  | 16.36                 |

The total annual production is estimated at 2,000,000 of tons, and would require half the British tonnage which "enters inwards" or "clears outwards" annually, to transport the same. The value at 2*d.* per lb. would amount to 37,000,000*l.* sterling.—'On the Valuation and Purchase of Land in Ireland,' by J. Locke, Esq.—This is the same subject as was brought before the British Association at Belfast [see *ante*, p. 986]. A discussion ensued, in which Lord Overstone, Lord Wodehouse, the Bishop of Oxford, and Col. Sykes bore part.

**ETHNOLOGICAL.**—Nov. 10.—Sir B. C. Brodie, in the chair.—Mr. Chadwick was elected a Fellow.—The Honorary Secretary read a comprehensive summary of the proceedings of the Ethnological Section of the British Association this year. The subjects then treated of having already been noticed in the *Athenæum*, we need not enter into details.—A communication respecting the Khasya Tribe, by T. Oldham, Esq. The author stated that the religion of the Khasyas is obscure, the principal portion of it consisting in the adoration of genii or spirits, which they believe to dwell in and to possess trees, stones, rivers, &c.; and to these imaginary deities they offer chiefly lime, one of the condiments which they eat with *pawn*, merely smearing it on the trees or stones. Thus, a large stone by the side of some projecting mass of rock may be seen covered with these white finger-marks crossing and recrossing it in every direction. The author has frequently seen the natives in his employment making this offering,—but with this he never saw them repeat any form of prayer, or offer any other species of adoration. He says they have some indistinct notion of a Supreme Power, and of a future state of punishments and rewards. But although they thus worship rocks, the rocks which are the objects of their worship are always *natural*, and never stones *artificially*

placed, and referred to in the works of some authors and travellers. These latter, if not truly sepulchral, are yet at least monumental, erected to do honour to the memory of their ancestors. They are, however, essentially of two kinds, for which they have distinct names,—one a monument of three standing stones, the other of five. The Khasyas do not drink milk largely as an article of ordinary food, although they keep extensive herds of cattle for the sake of their manure. Pork is their favourite meat, and pigs are sacrificed at every feast or festival. Mr. Oldham could not ascertain that they had fixed days or holidays for their festivals. They do not practise distillation, but they manufacture fermented liquors on a large scale, and indulge freely in their use. They are great gamblers, and there are few villages without regular houses specially devoted to this practice. The children of the parent never inherit, the nephew being always selected as the heir, and more frequently the sister's than the brother's child; and on marriage the husband leaves his home and his village to reside in the village of his wife. The marriage ceremony is simple, and easily performed, and divorce is equally easy. They are, however, less immoral than the Bengalees. They burn their dead, preserving the bones and ashes, and this incineration is sometimes repeated a second or third time, and on these occasions only they indulge in dancing, wearing a peculiar dress never used at any other time. The tunes to which they dance are dull and monotonous:—although the most perfect jig and reel tunes that Mr. Oldham ever heard out of Ireland and Scotland are common amongst them, yet to these lively airs they never dance. Their numeral system is on the decimal plan. Mr. Oldham has collected about 500 words towards a vocabulary of their language.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—Nov. 23.—J. M. Rendel, Esq., President, in the chair.—'On the Drainage of Towns,' by Mr. R. Rawlinson. It was contended, that town sewers could not receive the excessive flood waters, even of the urban portion of the site; that they should never receive the suburban drainage, nor be combined with watercourses, that they should be adapted solely to remove the solid and liquid refuse from the houses; and that it was safer for the inhabitants that there should be no sewers at all, rather than they should be of such dimensions as to become places of deposit. Pumping could be profitably adopted in certain situations, where from the level, or the effect of tidal influence, the outlet flow might be checked. Intercepting sewers at mid-level were approved. Sewers of minimum dimensions were advocated in connexion with pumping, and they should be capable of resisting internal hydraulic pressure in case of the water rising in them. The flow through sewers should be constant, and it was argued this could only be secured by having small conduits. With regard to earthenware pipes, three inches diameter was considered too small for any drain pipes, and thirty inches diameter too large for the material of which they were made. Pipes of four inches diameter would probably be found the least sectional area that should be used for house drains, and nine inches for streets, and then not at a less gradient than one in sixty. It was decided that the beneficial use of pipe sewers could not be pushed beyond certain limits; but the system should not be entirely condemned because it had been carried to extremes by those who wanted experience. The general success of the use of egg-shaped pipe sewers at Manchester was given as an example of the advantageous adoption of the pipe system. The various kinds of joints were described, and it was recommended not to use pipes of larger diameter than about fifteen inches, as larger sizes were apt to be fractured from unequal bearing at the joints. The difficulty of moulding, drying, and burning pipes increased probably as the squares of the diameters; if large pipes were moulded too thin, they were liable to be crushed in the sewer; and if they were moulded of extra strength, the wet pipes collapsed with their own weight in drying, were twisted out of shape in burning, or were imperfectly vitrified. Sewers



of radiated bricks, moulded for the purpose, were better and cheaper than earthen pipes; a sewer thus constructed, three feet in diameter, being cheaper than one of pottery pipe of twenty inches diameter,—their relative capacities being as the squares of their diameters; and there was no reason why brick sewers should not be as smooth within, and as impervious, as any pottery pipe.—The discussion of the paper was commenced, but adjourned until November 30, when it was announced that the whole evening would be devoted to it.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Botanical, 8.—Anniversary.  
 Institute of Actuaries, 7.—On the Values of Policies at an Intermediate Period of the Year, by James Mickle, Esq.  
 —On the Life Assurance Companies of Germany, their Constitution and present Condition, by Herr Rath G. Hoff, of Gotha.—On the Assurance Companies of Austria, by Herr S. A. Danusso, of Trieste.  
**Tues.** British Architects, 8.  
 Royal, 4.—Anniversary.  
 Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion of Mr. R. Bawlinson's paper 'On the Drainage of Towns.'  
**Wed.** Geological, 8.—On the Ludlow Bone-Bed and its Contents, by Mr. H. E. Strickland, Sir R. I. Murchison, and Prof. McCoy.—On Pseudomorphous Crystals in the Keuper Sandstone, by Mr. H. E. Strickland.  
**Thurs.** Zoological, 8.—General Business.  
 Harveian, 7½.—Council.  
**Fri.** Archaeological Institute, 4.  
 Asiatic, 2.  
 Medical, 8.  
 Musical Institute.

#### FINE ARTS

##### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE patrons of the British Institution have this year supplied a charming collection of about twenty pictures for the benefit of the students who annually exhibit at the Gallery in Pall Mall. Some of these pictures are of the finest quality; and, with a few exceptions, they are well adapted for careful study by artists old or young.—Let us enumerate the originals.

There are two *Marillos*,—*'St. Francis in Ecstasy'* and the same Saint at his devotions,—contributed by Mr. Perkins. There is one *Rubens*,—the *'Portrait of the Earl of Arundel'*, belonging to the Earl of Warwick. There are, a *'Seahorse'* by S. de Vlieter, a *'River View'* by Cuypp, and a *Hobbema*, with figures by Lingelback,—sent in by Mr. A. Roberts. There are, two *'Landscapes'* by Berghem, the property of Lord Braybrooke,—the *'Titian's Mistress'*, of Earl de Grey,—a *'Legendary Subject'* by Velasquez, owned by Mr. Whatman,—*'The Triumph of Galatea'*, by A. Carracci, belonging to the Earl of Leicester,—a *'Holy Family'* by Pierino del Vaga, the property of Sir Digby Neave, Bart.,—two *Portraits* by Sir Joshua Reynolds,—*'Master Crewe in the Character of Henry the Eighth'*, Lord Crewe's,—*'Admiral Viscount Keppel'*, the Earl of Albemarle's,—the *'Rape of Proserpine'*, by Nicolo del Abate, belonging to the Duke of Sutherland,—*'Lang Jan and his Wife'*, by Lang Jan, belonging to Viscount Sidney,—a *'Dog with a Bear's Head'*, by Fyt, and a *'Boarhunt'*, by Snijders, the property of the Duke of Northumberland,—and *'Trojan Women setting fire to the Ships of Æneas'*, by Claude, belonging to Mr. D. Roberts.

Here, certainly, is no lack of eminent patronage or of excellence of subject. We wish it were in our power to say that the students had profited by their opportunity as far as they might have done; but of the numerous copies which line the walls of the British Gallery, if we named half-a-dozen as really meritorious we should exceed the limit of our conviction.

*'Titian's Mistress'*—it is the one lifting the casket—has found twenty-three copyists, on different scales and in different manners. A very ludicrous effect is produced at the first glance by the long row of women in the same awkward attitude,—nor is that effect greatly diminished on a separate and closer inspection. The original is a fine study for colour, but not for female beauty;—the copyists have for the most part ignored the colour and not imparted beauty. There is as much diversity of likeness, too, as there is departure from correct drawing. M. Urbain Bouvier has succeeded in producing the best copy in oil,—Miss Greene, the best in water-colours. The smaller copies are all bad.

Sir Joshua Reynolds musters seven students before his *'Master Crewe'*, and ten before *'Viscount Keppel'*. Of the former, Miss E. C. Hill has made the best copy,—of the latter, the best copyist is anonymous; but the majority of the *'Admiral Keppels'* are fit only to swing on signposts. In one instance, that of Mr. Griffiths, the resemblance might as well have served for the Marquis of Granby.

Rubens's *'Earl of Arundel'* has been four times copied of the original size, and thrice on a smaller scale. Bad drawing, bad colouring, harshness, weakness, and exaggeration are the prevailing characteristics of almost all,—but the chief defect lies in the lack of sentiment and expression. The picture by Mr. H. H. Martin certainly does not recall the features of the Earl of Arundel. That by Mr. Thompson is simply ridiculous.

Lang Jan fares better amongst his eleven scholars,—the majority of whom have made studies of his wife. A small, complete copy by Miss Borrow has more of the character of the original than any of the others. But the best single head is that of Mr. Rimer. There is promise in this young artist.

The *'Triumph of Galatea'*, Carracci's bold and masterly sketch, has been attempted by hands too feeble. The copyists of Murillo have caught none of his inspiration; and Snijders had better not have been chosen for the many who have made him their *coup-d'essai*. Mr. J. Rivers has made the most successful copy of a very disagreeable subject; his boar's head is vigorous, and his dogs are drawn with freedom. Mr. Earl has dovetailed Fyt and Snijders,—and to heighten the melodramatic character of the scene, has thrown in a lurid gleam which *sent de loin* our *Adelphi*.

The students in landscape painting have succeeded somewhat better than those who have aspired to loftier aims. Cuypp's *'River View'* has thirteen copyists,—several of them of fair average merit. Mr. A. C. Malkin takes the lead,—and is followed at but a short interval by Mr. W. R. Earl, Mr. C. A. Mornewick, Mr. F. S. Hayes, and Mr. J. W. Rivers. Mr. Whichelow has not done amiss in his water colours,—but he has preferred making a picture of his own to copying his master. Cuypp forgot to put Mr. Whichelow's ducks in the foreground of his picture. This artist has sinned in a similar manner in one of the landscapes by Berghem; choosing to make the goat in the group of animals stand on dry land rather than dip his feet in Berghem's cool water. Mr. R. Fox has most successfully copied this picture. The other Berghem, with the mass of rock and foliage and the broad stream, has been very well rendered by Mr. Harewood. A somewhat deeper tone alone is wanting here;—but taken as we find it, this is the best copy in the Gallery. Mr. Earl's Hobbema is seen to advantage near that by Mr. Griffiths,—but a long course of study is still before the former.

Such treatment of such subjects by the students in the school of painting of the British Institution brings us to the old complaint. In this 'school' there is no healthful controul. The subjects are selected without reference to the capabilities of the 'students,' who run riot in whatever direction their fancy leads them. We have said before—and repeat it now,—such studies tend only to perplex the scholar and to mislead the public.

#### PRACTICAL ART.

AN introductory lecture was delivered on Wednesday last at Marlborough House by the General Superintendent of the Department of Practical Art, Mr. Cole, on the facilities offered to all classes in obtaining education in Art.

It has been hitherto so much the fashion to treat of Art and everything in connexion with it, as if Art were some rickety bantling, to be everlastingly nursed, and nurtured, and fondled, and dandled, and cockered, and 'patronized,' that we were pleased at the common sense principles on which the subject was treated by the lecturer. He distinctly avowed that the success of the Institution ought to be judged by the number of individuals who sought instruction therein.

'If,' said he, 'we cannot induce the in-

dividuals of the community to seek and pay for the instruction we profess to afford, the fault and failure are ours alone. If the individual be ignorant, self-willed, prejudiced, and therefore will not seek our instruction, then I still feel that it is our duty, if we would succeed, never to relax any efforts to remove his ignorance, to direct his wilfulness in a right course, or to smooth away his prejudices. If we pitch the keys of our tuition too high, we must lower them—remembering that the infant stumbles before it walks upright. If we cannot learn how to attract the public to our museum, our schools, and our classes, then I say the fault is wholly our own, and not that of the public. It would be idle to attempt to prove that our system is theoretically right, whilst our rooms are empty of pupils; or to say that our system is a public success, whilst it fails to secure the sympathy of individuals. The individual as such, at the very outset, is an integral part of our Institution; and we have to conduct operations in reference both to his weakness and strength, to his ignorance and wisdom. \* \* \* The fact, that the Schools of Design have been, and that this department now is supported, chiefly by public funds, affords a proof, firstly, that there is a public feeling of the necessity of Art-Education; and, secondly, that the public, as individuals, are at present not willing, and, perhaps, not able to conduct Art-Education themselves. If the public thoroughly felt that Art-Education was a want in each individual, they would soon supply the demand themselves, and do so better than any one could do it for them. But the public, at the present time, do not sufficiently feel this want; they only feel that, on the whole, it is right that some few thousands of pounds a year should be taken from their corporate purse for the object,—a sum not indeed sufficient to provide for the whole cost, but only to come in aid of it. And this arrangement, at the present time, and in the present state of public intelligence, is, I conceive, the soundest that could be adopted. The time may come when the public may be willing to obtain Art-Education, by their own voluntary arrangements, at its market value, and not to charge any part of the cost on the national purse. Meanwhile, we have to administer the mixed principle adopted in this department. Viewed, therefore, in its pecuniary aspect, this system appears to me to afford a much surer guarantee for the future success of the department than if the whole funds were obtained from the public taxes. Indeed, as you must all feel that a merchant would never conduct a business successfully upon an unlimited capital in which he had no risk, so I think you will agree with me that neither this nor any other educational institutional could succeed where the funds for its support were altogether independent of its own exertions—whether resulting in success or failure. This is no theory; and if any public educational institutions are not as successful as they ought to be at the present time, it will be found that the payment of the management is too independent of the nature and quality of the management. Endeavours will be made gradually to render this Institution more dependent for its support upon the voluntary than the involuntary contributions of the public. Such endeavours, however, cannot be reasonably expected to bear much fruit for some time, and all that can be fairly demanded at present of the department is, that the principle of self-support should never be forgotten in any of the details of our operations. The work of Art-Education undertaken by this department must be regarded altogether as an experiment for a few years; not indeed without some compass to guide us, because the number of voluntary contributors, who pay for the instruction they receive, will furnish the surest index of our progress.'

Another point touched on with boldness was the necessity of educating the public before the educated manufacturer could hope for an appreciating purchaser. The School of Design, Mr. Cole observed, was established avowedly with commercial objects; and it sought to attain the end by affording education in Art to manufacturers only. This, as long since observed in the *Athenæum*,

was an obvious error,—and we were glad to hear our opinion confirmed by one who has had the best opportunities for observing the working and results of the system.

"The proposed object," said Mr. Cole, "was the improvement of the artistic qualities of our manufactures; and the schools taught the artisan, so far as he could be induced to come to them after a weary day's labours. Many points needed solution before designs for manufactures could be improved by wearied artisans, fugging at elementary drawings on winter evenings. It might be asked, What part does the artisan act in the production of manufactures? and answered, Simply to perform, almost as a machine, what his employer directs him. Does his employer—the manufacturer—want the artisan's greater education in art? Are the manufacturer's commercial transactions hindered for want of the better art? Is he sensible of the want? Is he a competent judge of the better art if it were placed before him? As better art involves labour of a higher grade, and therefore increased cost, is he willing to embark increased capital in its production? Before we answer even these questions, even others seem to claim precedence. Why are manufactures produced? Why are more cotton fabrics woven than silk ones? Why are woollens manufactured at one season and cottons at another? Why does the manufacturer decorate fabrics for the South American market in one way, and the metropolis in another, making a difference even here between the West and East Ends? Why does he sell a calico of one quality to Messrs. Hardings, or Swan & Edgar, and one of different quality to the retailer at Whitechapel? The one answer to all such questions is, simply because it is the will of the consumer. The manufacturer, if he would, has really no option about serving his consumer. He simply obeys his demand: if it be for gaudy trash, he supplies it; if for subdued refinement, he will supply it too. The public, according to its ignorance or wit, indicate their wants, the manufacturer supplies them, and the artisan only does what the manufacturer bids him. The improvement of manufactures is therefore altogether dependent upon the public sense of the necessity of it, and the public ability to judge between what is good and bad in art. Years ago, as I have said already, it was determined that an improvement in the artistic features of manufactures was necessary, and was a proper national work to be undertaken by the Government; and, since the Exhibition of 1851, this view appears to have become strengthened. To give increased effect to this conviction, this department has been established. Our first and strongest point of faith is, that in order to improve manufactures, the earliest work is, to elevate the Art-Education of the whole people, and not merely to teach artisans, who are the servants of manufacturers, who themselves are the servants of the public."

Here is the enunciation of what may look like a common-place, but is a great truth. What is said applies not only to Art-manufacture, but to Art itself; and if the Royal Academicians, instead of mischievously expending their corporate funds in training boys to a bad trade, would leave artists to educate themselves, as all persons are left to do in other trades and professions, and devote their attention to educating the public by lectures, illustrated so far as possible by reference to works in the National and other public Galleries, there would be fewer painters but more artists—the competition would be between men of genius, with an educated public as arbiters,—whereas now, what with eleemosynary instruction, and an ignorant Art-Union public, the artist must paint down to the purchaser, and a man of honour, delicacy, and genius, runs great risk of being trampled on in the hard race for bread.

An incidental observation by Mr. Cole leads us to believe that all the public require is this sort of aid and help.—

"I have laid stress on the imperative necessity of educating all classes, if we would improve the national taste. We cannot expect grown-up men and women to go to schools to learn the elements of form and colour; but the museum and lectures

may become their teachers, and even thus early we have found out that they are willing to become pupils. In fourteen weeks upwards of 27,000 persons have visited the museum which we have begun to form, and of these as many as 2,174 have paid as students, in about ten weeks. We open the museum to the public generally on Mondays and Tuesdays, but reserve the Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays for the purposes of study. And we exact a fee of sixpence as the test that the visitor really comes for study, and desires to have the quiet necessary for prosecuting it. On these days every one is free to make any drawings of objects in the museum without additional fee. \* \* The registered paying students of the department, numbering about 500, are admitted without further fee. These arrangements are only experimental, but we have reason to believe they are welcome to all parties. Moreover the fee preserves the self-supporting principle of the Institution, and even thus early yields an income which pays the cost of the custodianship of the museum. Although there are articles of great value,—several of the specimens of Sevres porcelain, lent by Her Majesty, exceeding the value of 1,000*l.* each,—and many others unprotected by cases, we have not had a single accident from the thousands of visitors, who at once seem to have become sensible that we placed full confidence in them. \* \* From what has been already said, you will see that the museum is intended to be thoroughly used, to the utmost extent, consistent with the preservation of the articles; and not only used physically, but to be talked about and lectured upon. For my own part, I venture to think that unless museums and galleries are made subservient to purposes of education, they dwindle into very sleepy and useless institutions. \* \* The facilities afforded by this department to all classes of the community for acquiring education in Art, may thus be summed up. As far as practicable, on self-supporting principles, we shall endeavour to encourage and assist, but not supersede, all local efforts to introduce education in the elements of form and colour in schools of ALL kinds, and for all grades of society,—to promote the establishment of special schools for the practice of advanced studies,—to afford instruction in the specialities of manufacture so far as they regulate the nature of the Art to be applied; and, lastly, to establish a central branch with its local museums of Art and Manufactures, applicable to direct instruction. In all these various objects, the principle will be to give assistance half-way, but no further. We shall submit all our proceedings to the test of the fullest publicity—we shall court suggestions and invite criticism; when we make mistakes we will endeavour to correct them. Our work is a fight against national ignorance in Art, to be won by persuasion and reason; and we shall win it if we are able; if unable, we can only promise that the fault shall not be laid to our want of perseverance, watchfulness, or patience."

Let us be excused if, in a friendly spirit, we recommend once again the principles here enunciated, and the course of policy here indicated, to the Academicians. We have never been ranked amongst their detractors;—we have ever held, and hold, that as a corporate body they have shown themselves liberal and generous;—but they are hide-bound by old laws and old formalities. They must increase the number of their associate members and enlarge their views. If the consent of the Crown be required,—we answer confidently, the Crown would consent;—and still more confidently, that if the Academy will announce six lectures on Raffael and the great men that preceded Raffael, by their President, Trafalgar Square will be more crowded than Albemarle Street in the days of Davy's triumphs.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Her Majesty, as the head of the Royal Academy, has backed the petition to that body of the Engravers, with her gracious recommendation of their prayer; and the Forty, in obedience to royal wishes, and in compliance, doubtless, with their own sense of the justice of the demand, have, we believe, consented to admit a certain number of engravers (to be hereafter de-

termined on) to the full honours of the Academy. Thus, after nearly ninety years of heart-burnings, this grievance is removed,—and the little stool in the ante-room which Woollett contemned, will be changed for a morocco-chair in the midst of the Forty.

Art in France has sustained a loss in the sudden death of M. Decaisne. As a portrait-painter he was a not unsuccessful imitator of the style of Sir Thomas Lawrence:—of whom he professed great admiration. He was also the author of many historical or sacred pictures,—some of which had considerable merit. He excelled especially in that quality in which the French are apt to be deficient, His studio was hung round with studies from Rubens and other great masters of colouring, which showed the direction of his tastes and labours. "M. Decaisne," says a correspondent, "was to be met in many of the most distinguished and agreeable circles of Paris,—and with him is lost another of the few remaining depositories of the traditions of the *salons* which constituted the social charm of that capital, and which may almost be said to have become extinct with Madame Récamier. Those who by taste and manners are fitted to preside over such reunions are withdrawing from the unequal contest with fast and ill-gotten wealth, unscrupulous power, and vulgar appetite for crowds, noise, and glitter.—I have often heard M. Decaisne lament over the change which had taken place in the social character of Paris within his memory; and describe those charming and easy meetings where nothing was brilliant but the conversation, and nothing *recherché* but the taste and breeding of the company."

Prof. Steinla, whose admirable engravings of the two chief treasures of the Dresden Gallery, the Madonna Sistine and the Madonna of Holbein, are well known, is now at work on another of the matchless productions of Raffael—the Madonna del Pesce. We hear from competent judges who have seen the drawing which Prof. Steinla has been making at Madrid, that it is in every way worthy of his high reputation, and of the original. We know nothing more likely to conduce to a real progress in Art—to correct views and elevated tastes—than the multiplication of these unapproachable models.

"A curious picture of many pictures by Prof. Vogel," writes a correspondent, "was to be seen in Dresden some days ago—being yet another illustration of Goethe's 'Faust,' and comprising the well-known scenes and situations of that drama. The work, however, seems to be more curious than satisfactory. The compositions are mostly strained, the characters are conventional, and the colouring is lurid, thick, and unattractive. The arrangement of the series in the form of a florid Gothic window smacks a little too strongly of the pleasantly fantastic taste which presides over the issue of illustrated Almanacs and the confection of transcendental bills of fare. Besides this, however, several designs to 'Faust,' illustrating an edition of luxury just issued by the MM. Cotta, have been put forth by Herr Seibert, which may be characterized as clever and careful rather than original. How strange it seems that while attempt after attempt is made on this most inaccessible of poems, for the modern German artist Schiller, seems hardly to have existed. Yet, a *Thékla*, a *Tell*, a *Maid of Orleans*, would surely be an addition worth making to a modern gallery of German pictures. Some attention seems to have been excited in North Germany by the exhibition of the picture of 'Egmont and Horn,' by M. Gallait, the Belgian painter,—of which mention has been made in the *Athenæum*."

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE MARIONETTES at St. James's Theatre.—Mr. T. R. SIMPSON has much pleasure in announcing that pending the engagement of his Theatre in Adelaide Street, he has made arrangements with Mr. Mitchell for the attractive performance of the Marionettes to be produced at the St. James's Theatre, where they will make their RE-APPEARANCE after a successful Provincial Tour, on MONDAY, December 6. Entertaining Novelties for Juveniles will be produced during the Christmas Holidays.

HAYMARKET.—'Masks and Faces' is the metaphorical title of a new and very elegant piece, in



two acts, written by Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. Charles Reade,—produced here on Saturday last. It is of a kind common enough in Paris, but only recently nationalized in London,—in which the green-room is transferred to the stage, and the audience are taken into the confidence of authors and performers. The heroine, in this case, is the celebrated *Peg Woffington* (Mrs. Stirling), with a companion portrait in *Kitty Clive* (Miss Maskell):—the latter, however, being rather a slight sketch. To these is opposed an honest country wife, one *Mabel Vane* (Miss Rosa Bennett), whose husband is all but an accepted lover of the great actress. For this gentleman, whom she believes to be single, *Kitty* rejects the addresses of *Sir Charles Pomander* (Mr. Leigh Murray);—who, in revenge, contrives that, at a banquet prepared in honour of *Woffington*, the deserted wife, just arrived in London, shall make her appearance. *Kitty*, with all her faults, has her good points. A poor fellow named *Triplet* (Mr. Webster), following the occupations of tragic poet, portrait-painter and actor, has excited her sympathy,—indeed deserved her gratitude. She determines to get *Rich*, the well-known manager, to accept one of his productions,—and to sit for the last touches of her portrait, which he has on the easel. Meanwhile, she gives him a commission to write a poem in praise of herself, to be read by him at the festival party aforesaid. He meets there with poor *Mabel Vane*,—and, in an affecting interview with her, becomes the unconscious instrument of revealing to her the fatal truth of her husband's infidelity. The second act opens with *Triplet*, in his garret, with his starving wife and children, endeavouring amidst their tears and interruptions to write a comedy, until he is nearly driven distracted with the anguish of his position. *Peg* enters with her black servant,—supplies the whole party with food and wine,—and then sits for her portrait. The poor artist proceeds to his work; but getting more and more dissatisfied with it, he drives his palette-knife, in despair, through the canvas. At this moment, *Colley Cibber* (Mr. Lambert), *Quin* (Mr. Bland), with the critics *Snarl* and *Soaper* (Mr. Stewart and Mr. Caulfield), are heard on the stairs. The ready wit of *Peg Woffington* provides a mischievous expedient. She suddenly cuts out the head of the portrait altogether, and supplies its place with her own living countenance. Her friends enter, and make censorious remarks on the likeness;—*Kitty Clive*, in particular, affirming that "it is a pretty face, but not at all like *Woffington's*." *Peg*, then, speaks from the portrait,—and having thus disclosed herself, rates her critics on their judicial pretensions. After their departure, *Mabel Vane* pays *Triplet* a visit; and addresses the supposed portrait in a pathetic apostrophe, full of the feelings of an injured wife,—so that *Woffington* changes countenance, and is compelled to leave her place of refuge. The two women become friends, and agree upon a plot to effect the restoration of the husband to the wife. *Peg* assumes the disguise of *Mabel*, and in that character accepts the addresses of *Sir Charles Pomander*, with a diamond ring worth five hundred guineas; and, consequently, brings on a quarrel between *Sir Charles* and *Mr. Vane*. Before, however, this grows into a duel, *Peg* appears in her proper character,—and assures *Vane* that the whole has been a contrivance, in consequence of a wager, of the said diamond ring against her glove, between *Pomander* and herself, that she could "make a fool" of her rustic admirer. Disgusted with having been thus trifled with, *Vane* forsakes his mistress, and resolves henceforth to cleave faithfully to his wife. At this juncture *Cibber*, *Quin*, and the critics re-enter, to announce *Rich's* acceptance of one of *Triplet's* tragedies,—and the piece concludes, amidst the applause of the audience, with the parties pronouncing a couplet or two, characteristic of each.

This drama is excellently acted throughout;—but *Mrs. Stirling* and *Mr. Webster* merit especial mention. The portraiture of the actress, given by the former, was lifelike, buoyant, fertile in resources, and brilliantly executed. The peculiarities of character that distinguish poor *Triplet* require that special aptitude for which *Mr. Webster* is

remarkable;—its humour and its pathos, in his hands, contend for praise, and are equally entitled to it. The composition is remarkable for the wit of its dialogues, and for the striking effect of its stage arrangements. In all respects it deserves the success which it has commanded.

OLYMPIC.—An original farce by Mr. T. Morton was produced, on Thursday, under the title of 'Go-to-bed Tom,'—which, as its title may import, depends on its extravagance for effect. Twenty years previous to the date of the action, *Mr. Thomas Go-to-bed Smith* (Mr. Compton), a smuggler, had escaped from the Excise laws of England, and found refuge in America. His widow, deeming him dead, is now about to marry an Irishman (Mr. Shalders),—to the great disgust and grief of her daughter, whom she has beguiled of her lover. At this interesting juncture, *Mr. Smith* (better known by his sobriquet of "Go-to-bed Tom,") arrives in pursuit of a relative's legacy, and with the determination of re-uniting with his *cara sposa*. He first has an interview with the daughter, from whom he learns that the bridal party are preparing for church; and he bids her, in case of extremity, to call aloud in succession, "Go-to-bed, once,"—"two," and "three."—This exclamation was destined to convulse the house with most immoderate laughter by being converted into "Go-to-bed at once:" so small are the accidents on which the success of this kind of literary composition depends. At the third invocation, *Tom* appears to forbid the bans. The widow does not much relish the exchange, and positively refuses her consent to the proposed marriage of her daughter with her late Hibernian bridegroom. Time, however, is given for the disappointed lady to cool; during which an infinity of casualties occurs. *Tom's* return is known to the authorities, and the old warrant is renewed against him. He is counselled to fly; makes the attempt, is pursued, and nearly shot down by the Irishman. The dénouement is then hastened. The warrant is found to spell the surname with a "y," and to omit the "Go-to-bed;"—in fact, it related to a plain "Tom Smyth," quite another person,—and, therefore, there never had been any necessity at all for *Go-to-bed Tom* to emigrate. The success of this strange series of dialogues, which are certainly written with point and cleverness, was much indebted to *Mr. Compton's* delineation of the eccentric character which in great part he had to make by costume and manner. The fault of the piece is, that it is extended beyond the actual interest of the plot,—and its length is promoted by various expedients quite destructive of dramatic unity. But the laugh was kept up,—and the immediate purpose thus so well served, that the curtain fell to unanimous plaudits.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

## Notes on Music in Germany.

Leipzig.

WHILE the traveller, desirous of understanding the present state of music in Germany, stands in need of no ordinary clear-sightedness to enable him to keep his steady way betwixt an exclusiveness necessary to the maintenance of a high standard, and a toleration which opens the door to discoveries in Art,—he cannot overrate the importance of personally examining all that is going forward or backward:—especially as it may be hoped that the field of struggle and rash experiment will never be transferred to the artistic world of England.

He will be none the worse fitted to "keep the balance true," for refreshing himself with an old fact,—that the German will have "music wherever he goes." The spirit of political discontent has produced in Saxony such strange dispositions as court *kupellmeisters* conspiring against the kings that paid them, and laying down their *bâtons* to command barricades,—and a *Madame Schröder* deviating letting down her hair and gesticulating in a balcony while she addresses the people as passionately as she ever did in her notable 'Euryanthe' finale,—but it has not discredited the Art. Even by such learned persons as the Professors of the University here it is allowed a due share in

all social celebrations. Their winter gatherings, in which a popular lecture is relieved by a quartet or some other worthy instrumental performance, are planned with a rare and wise taste. Nay, even at the subscription balls given by them, music, besides provoking "the mirth of feet"—as old Campion calls dancing,—is put into separate requisition. I was present at one of these lively gatherings the other evening,—and at a more cordial, gay, and diligently-danced ball I never "assisted." It was accompanied, too, by a supper, which, though something of the longest, was also of the merriest. During the supper we had speeches, one or two of which were pertinently brief and pleasant:—and when the Professors were not proposing toasts, &c., a strenuous band in the music-gallery did its best to play down the strong, cheery voices, the frequent clink of glasses, by which "our cousins" are not ashamed to show how heartily they are enjoying themselves. But what will any one imagine was the overture appointed to be served along with the cups of *bouillon* that opened the feast? Absolutely, the prologue to the tale of the most terrible supper ever put into music ('Belshazzar's Feast' alone excepted)—the overture to 'Don Juan,' with its appalling chords that tell of the marble avenger coming to fetch the remorseless and unrepentant libertine to his doom. Whether, in this land, where every manifestation of Art is preached by some to have an under-meaning and a symbolical acceptance, the hospitable Professors of Leipzig had selected the overture as a word of academical warning, wholesome of digestion for the benefit of their student guests so untiring in the waltz, and so expert at the *cotillon*—who shall say? The effect, at all events, was exquisitely whimsical.

The *Schiller-Fest* was held at Leipzig on the 11th; and here, again, was music, in its 'pride of place,' made a principal feature in the celebration of a great poet's anniversary. Though this fell on the same evening as a concert at the *Gewand-haus*, the room was crammed full:—and a second orchestra could still be assembled, able, passably, to execute the two "full pieces" selected for the occasion.—These were, the overture to 'The Maid of Orleans,' by M. Moscheles, which (as we Londoners know) takes a high place among modern compositions of its class,—and the overture to 'Turandot,' by Herr Lachner. The latter was new to me; and though not a work of genius, was welcome as a vigorous, straight-forward, and brilliant piece of writing—with a beginning, middle, and end—the value of which one is unhappily now-a-days too often forced to appreciate by contrast. There was *solo singing*, too. The first tenor of the theatre, Herr Wiedemann, exhibited one of those hard and tuneless voices, and that force of lungs, which in Germany pass for vocal purity and expression. The Leipzig Theatre, by the way, possesses a second tenor, or *tenorino*, Herr Schneider;—who has an organ more sweet and pleasing than most German tenor voices that I have ever heard. Besides the above music, which was alternated with two verbose lectures and as many overcharged pieces of declamation, M. Moscheles played his 'Erwartung,'—an elegant ballade founded on the poem by Schiller, and extemporized on themes from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. This, it will be recollected, is closed by the 'Ode to Joy' which was composed by Schiller at Gohlis, a suburb of Leipzig. More appropriate subjects, therefore, could not have been selected; and a more brilliant and interesting piece of improvisation I have not often heard, even from this last of the great Professors who exhibit in perfection that which was "once upon a time" thought to be an essential part of every pianist's accomplishments. But though it was warmly greeted, I am not sure whether the themes taken were as familiar to the audience as Beethoven's themes in Beethoven's land should be. A warmer and more obvious recognition of one of his most popular melodies (among the loveliest, too, ever written) might have been expected. The table music and table singing which accompanied some oratory of rather a violent kind, recitations, &c., at a long and very noisy supper which followed, claims no particular mention in a letter de-

voted to the Arts, and not to political griefs and discontents.

The local journals announce a new opera by M. Von Flotow, entitled 'Indra,' the text of which is by Herr Puttlitz. They mention, too, that Herr Gade has completed an opera founded on 'Die Braut von Louisiana,' a novel by Herr Schröder. On the whole, the desire in German opera-houses for novelties expressly written for Germany appears to be worthy on the increase. This is accompanied by movement in the concert world, where *Cantatas* seem to be more in request than formerly. The journals of one single day turned over here adverted to a coming performance of Herr Gade's 'Comala' at the *Gewandhaus* Concerts, and advertised Beethoven's 'Glorreiche Augenblick' and Dr. Schumann's 'Der Rose Pilgerfahrt' at Dresden. The last writer's 'Paradise and the Peri' was, also, there announced as in preparation for Christmas at Magdeburgh. Herr Gade, too, has just published a new concert piece of some length entitled 'Frühling's-Phantasie,' in which some novelty of form is attempted,—the composition being for pianoforte, quartet of *solo* voices, and orchestra:—so that, enterprise and industry are not wanting. Of the taste which directs them I may speak on a future occasion. It is a pity that the art of *solo* singing should seem everywhere to be at so low an ebb,—and that betwixt the utter disdain of voices professed and practised by new German composers, the too general disdain of study displayed by new German singers, and the universal absence of competent professors at the German music schools, the prospect should be so gloomy as regards this branch of the art. The lady engaged for the series of winter-concerts here, Mdlle. Von Büry, has a more pleasing *mezzo-soprano* voice and a better method than the generality of the sisterhood. On the other hand, there seems to be no present danger of the race of meritorious German instrumentalists becoming extinct. The new-fangled theories of reality to be attained by the utter renunciation of beauty have not as yet attacked orchestral proficiency as an absurd old conventionalism which is to be done away with. The violinists must still, as formerly, labour at their double-stop passages,—the pianoforte players must still exercise their fingers to make them agile. A Herr Köckert, who is about to appear at Hamburgh, is spoken of in the journals as a rising violinist. A sister of Madame Clara Schumann—Mdlle. Marie Wieck—may be named as a solid and carefully educated pianist. Such praise, too, as belongs to a well-trained musician whose ambitions and purposes appear to be taking a right direction, is due to Herr Radecke, yet another pupil of the Leipzig Conservatory, who has considerable power and facility as an organ-player, and is a steady violinist available for classical music. Appearances like these, I must again point out, are discouragingly rare on our side of the Channel.

Having already glanced at the book of M. Von Lenz, 'Beethoven et ses trois Styles' [ante, p. 1218], I am bound to add, that further acquaintance with it reveals a carelessness of statement not admissible in one whose boast is his comprehensive correctness. Londoners will not be prepared to admit, that at our Philharmonic Concerts the Symphonies have always been performed at the end of the acts of the Concerts since the year 1827. This M. Von Lenz asserts. Neither will they quite understand his meaning with regard to the introduction to Mendelssohn's overture 'Melusine,' seeing that such overture has no introduction. But the Russian amateur is not solitary in his discoveries. Those who consult the long analysis of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' published the other day in the *Gazette Musicale* of Paris, will there find with surprise that the second part of the oratorio opens with a *contralto* air. Since we have seen in the case of the two redundant bars of the *scherzo* to Beethoven's *c minor* Symphony, that blunders can so readily become matters of musical faith or worship, corrections like the above must not be counted as either frivolous or vexatious.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATICAL GOSSIP.—In noticing, last week, Mr. Marston's Monody de-

livered at the Princess's Theatre on the Funeral night, we remarked with some surprise on the omission from the Poem of all mention of the Duke of Wellington's victories. It was with yet more surprise that, in a Sunday paper, we read another version of the poem, in which the chief battles of the Great Hero are especially celebrated. Thinking that we might have erred, we referred to the Monody as given in the *Morning Post* on Friday-week,—and found the text stand there as we had heard it delivered by Mrs. C. Kean on the previous evening. Taking up the poem, in its enlarged form, at the point to which we had quoted in our last Number, it thus proceeds:—

"For not to him we give the mere acclaim  
That greets the Conqueror. His was higher fame.  
The sword that led our squadrons to the fight—  
Ne'er drawn in vain—was ever drawn for right.  
[Whether with patient foot, on India's shore  
He tracked the winding "Tiger of Mysore;"  
Or at Assaye—the foe piled rank on rank—  
Breasted a sea of fire, and on its bank,  
Planted our banner; or when Douro's coast  
Lay black with hostile thunder, looked and crossed;  
Or built our cry on the entrenched height  
Of Torres Vedras, thence to sweep in might  
Upon usurping valour; or last, throb  
His sword into the fate of Waterloo,  
Poised up the scale where realm on realm was hurled,  
And eened the strong'd balance of the world.]"

The passage that we have included in brackets was omitted in delivery,—and from the copy of the Poem communicated to our Morning contemporary;—the omission being something like that of *Hamlet* in the provincial performance of the tragedy. Into the reason of the omission we have purposely not inquired; but it seems to be of a piece with the prohibitions issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office this year by which all reference to foreign politics, and to Louis Napoleon in particular, is forbidden to the next Christmas pantomimes. Two other passages we find omitted from the Monody:—one, contrasting the free institutions of our limited Monarchy with the spy-system and absolutism of the Continent,—the other, celebrating, in a couplet, the Duke of Wellington's occasional concessions to popular opinion. Such omissions as these look like the tampering of authority with the poem. If so, Mr. Marston has properly vindicated the poet's right by causing the un mutilated version of his Monody to be published.

#### MISCELLANEA

Queen's College, Birmingham.—The engineering department of this institution has commenced its important operations, under the directions of Profs. the Rev. W. Hunt, W. P. Marshall, H. Rose, and G. Shaw. The Rev. Dr. Warneford has enabled the College to erect a lecture-room, engineering workshops, and rooms for resident engineering students, and the same munificent patron has defrayed the expenses of a supplemental charter, under the provisions of which the Council is enabled to confer by examination the degree of "Civil Engineer." Considering the present condition of engineering, mining, and architectural science, the unrestricted competition to which our trade and manufactures must inevitably be henceforth exposed, in connexion with the fact that systematic education in arts and manufactures is established in some continental States, a cogent argument is supplied that this department should be energetically and efficiently carried out in Birmingham,—the great centre of manufacture and mining operations:—and the recent alarming and numerous accidents in ships, mines, manufactories, and railways, must be allowed to add to the growing necessity of this branch of education, and to its importance and value to the public at large. The Council has earnestly appealed to their noble patrons, and to the friends of education generally, and to the great mining and manufacturing interests, for funds to enable them to purchase models of mechanical powers, machinery, sections of steam-engines, expensive philosophical apparatus, &c., which appeal has been liberally responded to by the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Leigh, Mr. Clement Ingleby, and other friends.—*Times*.

New Universal Coin.—The arguments of your correspondent L. H. S., if just, would prove a list, that this project is wholly impracticable; and 2ndly, that even were it practi-

cable it would be most undviable,—for he maintains that if adopted it would "interpose an insurmountable barrier to the trade and commerce of the world," because "it is out of the difference in value of monies and commodities of all kinds between one country and another that our mercantile and exchange operations in a great measure arise," &c. &c. L. H. S. appears to suppose that an attempt to provide a uniform standard for the admeasurement of the value of saleable articles throughout the commercial world involves an attempt to reduce the articles admeasured to one uniform value in all countries. We buy timber in Norway, cotton in North America, tallow in Russia, tea in China, &c. &c. Suppose the Norwegians, the Russians, the Americans, and the Chinese were to discard their own standard currencies in favour of English sovereigns,—would such change stop our importations of timber, cotton, tallow, and tea from these countries? On the contrary, would it not much facilitate the operations of the traders, and thereby tend to increase the trading? To suppose that the general adoption of one standard unit of value must raise a barrier against commercial operations, is as little reasonable as to suppose that the general adoption of one standard unit of weight or of measure would have such effect. As to the difficulties in the way of the project, the only one of much importance appears to be that arising from the use by different nations of different metals for their standards of value in exchange. Were all nations to use one metal (whether gold or silver), the matter would be easy. It would not signify that the various nations made their coins of different degrees of fineness, for the value of each coin as compared with the universal coin would simply be as the quantity of the pure metal (gold or silver) which such coin really contained compared with that contained in the universal coin. *E.g.*, the English sovereign, which contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of pure gold, is worth just twice as much in any part of the world where the trade in gold is unrestricted and the coinage free from seigniorage as a gold coin which contains only  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of pure gold, however that may be alloyed, &c. In short, the value of a standard coin, when trade and coinage are free, as in England, is just what it is worth in the melting pot; it cannot become appreciably more or less. The expression or record, therefore, upon the universal coin, of the proportionate values of the standard coins of the various countries, would be virtually an expression of their proportionate quantities of pure metal; unless in cases wherein some restriction existed in the form of seigniorage or otherwise. The real difficulty consists in the use, by different nations, of different standards of value. In countries wherein gold is the standard, all fluctuations in the value of money must accord with the fluctuations in the value of gold; but the fluctuations in the value of a universal silver coinage would necessarily accord with the fluctuations in the value of silver, and as gold and silver do not harmonize in their fluctuations, it follows that a universal silver coin cannot maintain an unchanging relation in value to the gold coin of a country wherein gold forms the standard,—neither can a universal gold coin maintain an unchanging relation to the coin of a country wherein silver forms the standard:—so that although there is no difficulty in adopting a gold coin that may serve in all countries wherein gold is the standard, or in adopting a silver coin that may serve wherever silver is the standard, it seems impossible to make any coin that will serve under either standard indifferently. Probably the nearest possible approach thereto would be obtained by coining an alloy of silver and gold. E. HILL.

Restorations in Ely Cathedral.—The Builder says:—"The subscriptions realized have amounted to about 7,000*l.* of which 3,150*l.* was given by the bishop of the diocese, the canons, and other members of the Church. The expenditure upon the works of the new choir, without including large sums expended before the subscription list was formally opened, have exceeded 9,000*l.* About 1,500*l.* more will be required to complete the altar steps and pavement, the wings and other portions of the altar-screen not included in Mr. Gardner's noble gift, and in the restoration of the monuments for the inclosure of the choir."

Phenomena of Light.—Permit me to supply an omission in the letter of Mr. J. Hippisley published in your periodical of the 2nd of October, 1852:—namely, that the appearances of the reticulated membrane of the cornea of the eye, and of the eyelashes, as seen in a small pin-hole made in cardboard and held before the eye, was a re-discovery, made by myself in August, 1851, and pointed out at that time by me to your correspondent, while trying the Rev. R. W. Dawes's plan of using small apertures of the kind in question. The phenomena alluded to are not entirely new; they having been seen, though imperfectly understood, by Huygens, Leuwenhoek, and Gray about the middle of the seventeenth century, and subsequently by Sauvages, Plenk, Maskelyne, Dr. Adams, Good, and others. Gray describes the appearance as of "an aerial concave speculum," Sauvages as "effusio reticularis," and Plenk as "visus reticularis." But none of the above, so far as I know, except Maskelyne, ever remarked a difference of pattern when looking at a luminous disc in a card (i.e., a pin-hole) with different eyes.—These facts are pointed out in a paper drawn up by me, and presented to the Royal Astronomical Society in June last; and the preparatory notes for it were read by your correspondent, Mr. Hippisley, early in the present year.—Although a subscriber to your paper, I was too deeply engaged in pursuing a philosophical inquiry to have perused the letter of your correspondent till the 18th of last month,—which will account in some degree for this tardy notice. I am, &c. R. W. H. HADP.

Kilkenny House, Slon Hill, Bath, Nov. 15.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A Lady and a Constant Reader—M. M. B.—W.—Alpha—U. Y.—received.



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|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|---|
| 1806            | £2000        | £70 10 10         | Extinguished  |
| 1811            | 1000         | 34 19 3           | ditto   |
| 1818            | 1000         | 34 16 10          | ditto   |

Examples of Bonuses added to other Policies.

| Policy No. | Date. | Sum Insured. | Bonuses added. | Total with Additions, to be further increased. |
|------------|-------|--------------|----------------|--|
| 3191       | 1807  | £200         | £208 12 1      | £1208 12 1                                     |
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